THE SALVATION ARMY

KNOWS

THAT ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR IS DANGEROUS TO ALL

Officers of the Salvation Army have been at work for fifty years amongst the down-and-outs. They have found that:

- (1) The majority of those who have fallen have been brought down by the Drink
- (2) That the victims of this evil are of all grades of society. No home, no walk of life, no profession, no class is free from its menace. No precaution but that of Total Abstinence gives safety

The Only Safe Way for all (Rich and Poor Alike) is Prohibition

Therefore All Ontario Citizens Should, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 20th, Mark Their Ballot Papers With

Four X's in the "NO" Column

Do not speil your ballot by marking it with anything but X four times

1	Are you in favour of the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act ?	YES	X
2	Are you in favour of the sale of light beer containing not mure than two and fifty-one one - hundredthe per cent. elcohol weight measure through Government agencies and amend- ments to The Ontario Temperance Act to permit such sale?	YES	NO
3	Are you in favour of the sale of light bear containing not more than two and fifty-one ona-hundredths per cent. alcohol weight measure in standard hotele in Josai municipalities that by a majority wote favour such sale and amendments to The Onterio Temperance Act to permit such sale.	YES	X
4	Are you in favour of the sale of epirituous and mait liquors through Government agancies and amendments to Tha Ont- ario Temperance Act to permit auch sale?	YES	X

Simply
mark X
after every
question
under
word No
as indicated in sample ballot

THE ARMY'S JUBILEE SPECIAL NUMBER

WAPECPY

AND-OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA AND NEW OUNDLAND.

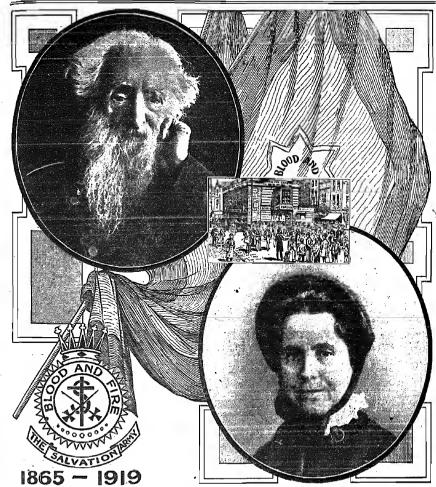
International Headquarters:

WILLIAM BOOTH, Founder, RAMWELL BOOTH, General, Canada West Headquarters: Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipe

No. 1,828. Price Five Cents

TORONTO, OCTOBER 25, 1919

William Eadle, Commissioner.



Our Founders-The Late General and Mrs. Booth

AROUND THE WORLD

And Some of the Important Dates in its History

Rev. W.; Booth commanded Mission Work in East of London. Scotland. was altered to the Salvation Army, and the Ray, W. Booth secumed the

title of Ceneral. First Corps' Fing presented by Mrs. Booth. Fire) number of "The War Cry" First Army Band tormed at Consett.

United States, Australia and France, Headquarters of the Salvation Army opened in Queen Victoria Street, Bwitzoriend, Sweden, India, and

Canada. Annah: Africa, "Naw Zealand, and iceland. Wamen's Social Work insugurated 1884 First International Contract heid in London, Self-Caniel Weak Insugureted.

Oermany. 1887 Italy, Holland, Canmark, and Zulu-1888 Norway, Argentine, Finland, and

Belgium. Catherine Booth promoted to Diory.

catherine Booth promoted to Clory, Urugury, West Indies, International Congress held in London, England, Java (Butch Indias), Japan and Sritish Outan. The Founder opposed the American Benets with prayer. It will be the second of the Parker Third International Congress opened in London. n Lenden.

Pahama.

Freedom of the City of London and the City of Kirkcaldy contarred upon Oanoral William Booth, eleths degrae of O.C.L., Oxford.

The Founder received by the Em eror of Japan, Korba:

The Army commenced work among the lepers of Java. International Social Council to The late Occupate last publ

appearance—his Sird Birthday Cela appearance—his Sird Birthday Cela brations in the Royal Albert Hall London, Ganeral William Booth lays down sancral William Booth lays dow his sword—August 20th. Appointment of William Bramwa Booth (Chief of the Staff) as Osnara announced.

engounces.
Celébes,
Mothers' Hospital in Clapton openac
by H.R.H. the Princess Louiss.
The Connection of Canadian and American Campaigns,
International Congress opened in
London.

London, King Georga V, received the General at Buckingham Palace. The General dedicated first Motor Ambulance Unit for service among

Russis. Leper Colony in Sumaira opened, Inauguration of Lifa-Saving Guarda Organization in London, British Honduras, China and Burma.

Branches ..

British Honduras, China and Burms
The Oenersi, at the Guildhell, dedicated a second Motor Ambulence
Unit for the Eastern Front and
Randag o beque for £2,000 (\$10,000)
to the British Red Gross Society, as
asbasishion from the Salvation
Army for a third Unit for the Wast-

Author-Commissioner Hoggard ap pointed first Territorial Commands for Scotland, The Order of the Foundar create by the General,

Value and Ireland constituted aub

Walsi's and Ireland constituted sub-transitions. Anniversary of the Weman's Social Work at Wastenian-sky, the President of the Local Gov-stripant, Beard anniversal as great that the Contract of the Contract Materially Work. This is the first part of the Contract of the Contract Materially Work. This is the first part of the Contract of the Contract The Contract Ind. Contract of the Table Obstacl Ind. Great Peace Californian Contract of the Contract of the Royal-Albert Hall, London, and in Veryous, Propriate centres.

What Hath God Wrought!

HALLELUJAH!

In 1865 General William Booth stood alone on Mile End Waste

LATEST INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

t.		
	Countries and Colonies occupied by the Salvation Army	63
v	Languages in which Salvation is preached Corps and Outposts	40
Ł	Corps and Outposts	9.859
8	Social Institutions	1 231
	Day Schools	658
d	Naval and Military Homes	22
ı.	Officers and Cadets—	
n	Field and other Work 14 045	
	Field and other Work	4
	200m work	17.374
	Persons without rank wholly employed	6.291
	Local Officers (Senior and Young People's)	
d	Lucai Omeers (Senior and 1 oung People 8)	63,464
	Bandsmen (Senior)	24,477
٠	Bandamen (Young People's)	4,270
	Songaters	21,614
	Corps Cadets	14.316
	Number of Periodicale published	80
	Total copies per issue	1,184,652
_	MENDS AND WOMENDS COCKAT INC	DE

MEN'S AND			
Shelters and Food Depots Shelters and Food Depots	(Men)	 	
Food Denote (senerate)	(women)	 ******	

	rood Depote (esparate)	
	Hotels for Working-men	17:
nd	Hotels for Working-women	2
na ed	1 totale tot wotering-wornen	. 2.
la o	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Total Institutions	282
m.	Total accommodation	27.59
n•	D. 1 1 1 1	27,27
	Beds supplied during the year	6,647,770
	Meals supplied during the year	12,806,94
ng		,000,,
	MEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS .	
tn	MEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS	12
	Elcvators	
llo a+	to 1	1 24 3
8+	Workshops	. 24
ıı.	Wood Yards	3
,),	,
٧n		
	Total	193
all	Accommodation	7.174
e i	Men supplied with work (temporary and permanent)	, 2,17.
	men supplied with work (temporary and permanent)	104 97
	during year	104 87

	I otal	193
all	Accommodation	7,174
a l	Men supplied with work (temporary and permanent)	, - •
	during year	104.871
ad .	LABOUR BUREAUX	
nd	Branches	119
	Applications during year	187.123
In	Situations found during year	137.791
al	PRISON-GATE WORK	,
••	Homes	* 20
or.	Accommodation	20 650
10	Fe-Criminals analysed dust a second	020
	Ex-Criminals received during year	2,805
	Number passed out satisfactory	2,352
ds.	INEBRIATES' HOMES	

secommodeuon
CHILDREN'S HOMES
ranches
Accommodation
reches
ndustrial Schools
accommodation
WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL HOMES
ranches
omen received during year
assed out satisfactory
MATTER HOLDE

	Passed out satisfactory
•	MATERNITY HOMES
	Branches
	Branches Accommo dation Farms
	Farms
۲.	Slum Posts
	Other Social Institutions, including Hospitals, Villaga
	Total number of Social Institutions
	Total number of Officers and Cadets engaged in Social

WORK OF MERCY

Among the Brandhes of the Social West, which are now in aperation in various ports of the world are the following: (a) For the Starving, we have—

dren's Free and Farthing Break.

fasta.

Chasp Feed Depota.

Special Berlief Funds for case of Special Devitation.

Old Clethee Depots for Slum Families.

Poor Men's Hotels.

Chasp Garin Stores.

Tamine Loan Fund for Destitute Indians.

(b) For the Orunkards, wa have-

) For the Orinkards, we have—
1, Orunkards Brigades,
2, Midhight Drunkards Brigades (of use stee in any audden omergancy—
Fire, Fleed, #8L.).
2, Drunkards' Advice Bareaux.
1, Homes and Celenies for Inobriste—
Men'and Women.

(o) Par the Pagers, we have—

1. Workhouse Brigades,

2. Pauper Colonies,

3. Pauper Transportation,

(d) For the Unamployed, we have—

1. Labour Bursaux—Men and Women,
2. Industrial Homes,
3. Labour Wood Yards.

(e) For the Homeless, we have— 1. Midnight Socuta.
2. Shettere for Man and Woman.
3. Matropoles.
(1) Far the Criminals, we have—

(1) Far the Criminals, we have 1. Prisen Visitation. 2. Palice Ceart Work. 3. Prisen-Gate Work. 4. Probationary Officers. 5. Carrespondence Sureaux. 7. Griminel Settlements.

(g) For the Betrayed and the Osughters

of Shame, we have—

1. Violation of Streets, Brothels, Yeshiwaras, Clubs, etc.
2. Midnight Meetings.
3. Racelving Homes.
4. Recore Hames.

6. Industrial Hames, Enundeles . Service Girle' Releader 7, Maternity Homes. 8. Investigation and Detective Decart.

(h) Skim Work. Wa have-

1. Viellation,
2. First-Aid Brigades,
6. Oistriot Nursing,
4. "Poorset of the Poor" Aid. (i) Far the Blak, we have-

(1) ray and star, we have—

1. Vicitation,

2. Heopitals,

3. Olegeneerias,

4. Village Olegeneing,

5. Leper Ochonica and Hospitals.

(f) For the Aged, we have-1. Rvantida Homas

1. Homes for Neglacted and Wayward Bays.

9. Hemes for Neglected and Wayward Giria. Hemse and Colonisa for Boys. Day and Industrial Behools.

(i) For the Lest, we have-1. Inquiry and Correspondence Buresus 8. Lagel Assistance,

(m) Preventian and Protective Work for Young Cirls. We have—

5. Oity Institutes.
3. Theatrical Girls' Home.
4. Registries.
5. The International Lasgue for the Protection of Woman and Children.

(n) Anti-Buiolde Bursaus. We have-1. Advice Department. 2. Loan Department.

(e) sand Schames, Wa have— themigration. 4. Land and Farm Colonies.

(p) For Seldière and Sallore, we have-1. Naval and Military Homes. (q) Deep See Brigades. We have—

1. Mission Seats. 2. Lite-boat. (r) Papple's Palages and Salvation Army

1.231

PRAISE GOD FOR THE SALVATION ARMY!

For Fifty-Four Years a Living Force Stirring All the World to Action for the Glory of God and Betterment of Mankind and Its Best Time Still Ahead

FIFTY YEARS AGO there was no Salvation Army. The statistics and particulars given on the opposite page will help one to form some little idea of the extent of the development of faith and works, for the glory of God and the betterment of mankind, that has followed the consecration of William and Catherine Booth half a century ago.

Speaking at the London celebration of the Julilee in the Roval Albert Hall, the General said; "I feel that we have oceasion especially to praise God both for that which is past and for that which we realize the future holds for us! Great as is the occasion for saying Hallelnjah! over the nast, the reason for reioicing which is greatest of all is that the Salvation Army, is not some vast monumental edifice, the building up of which has given the world something which is a joy to contemplate and which may last, as it is, a comnlete and perfect building, for centuries to come, but that it is a living organism. Much as has been done, and as quickly as one door of opportunity has been passed, more and more work, oft-times of the most unexpected character, is thrown upon it, and further doors in altogether unauticipated directions, open before it.

THE VITALITY of the Salvation Army has been demonstrated not only by its having survived in robust health the fiery trials within and strengous buffetings without which marked its earlier days, and the even more dangerous and insidious temptations of later and easier times, but by the life it has created wherever it has gone. Compare the condition of things in the Churches and in the subere of Philanthropie work as it was before the advent of the Army almost anywhere, with what it is to-day. Nay, go beyond that; compare the present-day attitude of those in authority towards the poor and unfortimate; see how prisoners are dealt with; note the trend everywhere to look upon even the criminal in the light of a subject for every possible effort to bring about reformation, instead of an outcast who must not only be vindictively punished, but for ever afterwards branded as an evil-doer. We do not claim that nothing was done, nor would have been done without the Salvation Army. but under the Hand of God the Organization has been used to create in public consciousness such a conviction of man's duty to man, that the whole civilized world has been stirred to action.

TO REFERENCE to our Jubilee could be complete without a tribute to the man under whose har, as he used sometimes smilingly to say, the whole Salvation Army at one time was to be found. We cannot do better than again quote from the Jubilee address of the General:—

There must be in the mind of us all many thoughts, the first of which, perhaps, concerns our dear old General. Every day of my life I am increasingly conseious that he was a man raised up by God for the accomplishment of a work purposed in the mind of was deferred until after the war.

God Himself. And looking back upon the history of the Army and recalling something of the struggles of the early days, I realize how God not only wonderfully called him to that work, but as wonderfully sustained him in carrying it forward.
Going a step further, I should say that there were

two guiding ideas which, more than any others had to do with the work he accomplished for the world. First-It was firmly fixed in his mind that the lost can be saved, and, second, that the saved can be made into saviours of others! (Volley.) And if you were to ask me from what single spring of purpose and thought the Salvation Army sprang, next to the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, I should certainly say it came out of those two paramount convictions.

How remarkably, also, he exploited what I think is the New Testament idea of religion-that it should be a fighting religion! From first to last he stands before us as an example of whole-hearted and desperate lighting for God, for the suffering, the poor, the lust and the formatten

If anything marks out the story of his life above other things, it is what he expressed at nearly the end of his earthly course-that while there was a suffering soul remaining, he would fight for that soul; and while there was a lost woman, he would fight for that woman; and while a drunkard still lived, he would fight for that drunkard; and while a criminal remained in the prisons, he would light for that criminal.

WILL BE the desire of every Salvationist, and, indeed, of the many friends of the Organization who not only approve its work and its outcome, but like to look deeper and to understand the principles that underlie it, to have, as the contribution of "The War Cry" to the Jubilee celebra-tions, a statement of these which shall be as complete and authoritative as possible. During the course of the past few months the General gave to a representative of our British contemporary a series of interviews in which he dealt with this aspect of the rise of the Organization. We feel we cannot do better than collect within the pages of our Inhiles Number these Interviews. We have, therefore, a "War Cry" which is unique because it may be said to be entirely the General's, and is certainly so because the articles it contains are thus contributed by the greatest living authority. by virtue of his knowledge of them from the beginning, on the subjects that are dealt with.

OR THE BENEFIT of those of our readers who may not be in close touch with Salvation Army affairs it should be explained that while 1915 was the actual year of the Jubilee of the Salvation Army, celebration of the event

I.—WHY A JUBILEE CAMPAIGN

Y IDEA for the Jubilee Campaign is to make it a special occasion and epportunity for praising God. Like a directing hand, it must point to God all the time, and in everything that is undertaken. I want the Army everythere to turn, in all simplicity and succerity, towards the Throne, and with humility and recollectedness thank and with humility and recollectedness thank and adore our Lord for what He has done.

It was the General who was speaking, and although the subject upon which the inter-viewer had requested enlightenment on behalf viewer had requested enlightenment on behalf of "Cry" readers probably loomed up before our Leader's mind much as a huge mountain of many aspects, his conception of the purpose of the memorable event was elear and defined. No danger here of a "false start!" He continued:

"I expect that we are going to make to the world a true presentment of the Army's work, and that we are going to do it in the most and that we are going to do it is tha most outspoken, demonstrative—e-ensations, if you like—and churacteristic manner possible. But that is not the first object—which is a full and unreserved recognition of the fact that "it is the who hath made us and not we ourselves"."

"Then, General, I take it that Salvationists,

no more than the public, can properly estimate the eauses for gratitude and thanksgi ate the eauses for gratitude and thanksgiving ithout at least some close acquaintance with

the Army's past?"
"Exactly! It is when one looks back not only at the birth and growth of the Movement culties which have been surmounted, but at cially of the first twenty years, that one must see the presence of semething greater than



THE GENERAL

any human power. Why, the Army, in the task it set out to do, was a contradiction—an anomaly! It was a kind of burning bush, in that it flourished in the very flames that ought to have consumed it. It lived by those very things it had to condemn and denounce and trings it had to condemn and denounce and smash up! Just think. 'Its unselfishness re-buked the selfish; its aggression and outspok-canness offended the formal religionists; its Lappiness was a condemnation of the drab Christianity which was an predominant in

those days.

"Or, take this: That for years after the Army started, the Founder had to recruit his Evangelists from some of the churches—and ie got some valuable men, too. Yet all the time he was in diametrical opposition to many of the views of inose very churches as to earrying on a religious crusade. So that it same about that we were continually struggling in in atmosphere that was not only unfavour-Lble, but actually opposed and unnatural to us.

WOULD HAVE WITHERED IT

"Cught we not to praise God, then?-that t'e thing did not die of the frosts which always the thing did not all or the religious settled in the orighbourhood of the religious and the orighbourhood, it did not periah owing to the scorching hetred of those who, resented the idea of common people being appointed as taschers, and who denounced the dear old General and the Army Liother for daring to set up domestic servants and women of that and bricklayers, and labourers, and factory hands to preach the Gospel of Christ. If they could-and they did their best! they would have withered standing by itself."

The use of an old phrase must be pardoned -the General had warmed to his subject!
Memory had lit victory-lights, and his agree

glowed. Rapidly he was re-living the stir-ring episodes of the Organization's past. Ques-tions were scarcely needed to draw forth the trensures of his experience.

"But I feel," he said, "that, after all, those outward difficulties which were so present with us, and which are still so moving to hear shout such as slanders and mobs and proscutions and poverty—were comparatively within the people themselves who planted the young enterprise. Though there is no doubt wintever that William Booth was called by God to do this work for God, there is no evidence to show that he learned much about it until he came actually to do it. Thus you had in him, and in Mrs. Booth, and those immedistaly around them, all gorts of prejudices to remove and ancient shibboleths to dispense

WOMEN PREACHING

"I shall never forget the rebuke I received "I shall never torget the remne I received the first time I put up a girl of tender years to speak for Christ in the street. I was told that this was really 'beyond anything,' and I know that I felt [was assuming a tremendous responsibility] Sincere prople, you see, trying to walk a new road, but having to make that road before they walked on it. Shocked by proved, we realized comething of what had to he overcome in ust

"Again, there was the matter of women caching. With the exception of my dear preacting. Mother and one or two Quakers, few if any women had ventured thus for. It was considered a most outrageous thing, porticularly to go to enough at theat . and all or mulitia insorts. A woman to stand up and talk to men! she was put down at cace as a questionable character, an objectionable person altogether. Be sure that our Founders shrank just as much as anybody else from the supposed introsion as anybody each real the supposed instrument upon traditional modesty and womanly deli-cacy. It was not merely that the men con-cerned were accused of being under 'petiticoat government, or charged with getting their government, or charged with getting their living by the toil of the women—that was external, and though painful, it ceased before long—but it was this inward perplexity as to whether it was the hest method was right.

"Further-there was a more subtle difficulty still. While carnestly seeking the mind of God: nercelving the wastness of the needs conscious that even a slight knowledge of



lesses Christ's Salvation could change the whola direction of human lives; and realizing the possibility that the measures which is it achieved what we had already seen in London could do something everywhere—we felt on the other hand the intense desire to make a people who probably could never be a very numerous people, but who should be in the numerous people, but wno snould be in the highest sense of the term the intimate people of God, kept utterly separate for Him. This limited view of what we might aim at was



MRS. GENERAL BOOTH

most attractive because of our own personal experiences, and yet the other view—that of going out after and influencing the vastly greater number—in short, influencing the whole world—prevailed. Reflecting on it now, will anyone say, that the right course was not taken 3"

After a pause, the General added: "It was like building your aeroplane while you are flying! Notwithstanding all, this new thing nyingi Notwithstanding all, this new thing of life grew up not in an atmosphere favourable to it, like a mushroom, but in an atmosphere that was unfavourable, and it triumphed! This makes me so certain that the Hand of God was on us. That the formstion of the Army was due to no human inspiration, but that it came of a Divine impulse, that it was born of the Divine Spirit.

The General passed swiftly on to another

The Army has been remarkably helped to accomplish its work by its ability to throw off what did not help it—to really leave the things that are behind. I do not any that it has always been aple to do this as mpidly as it might have done, nor that even now it has thrown off everything that it ought to throw off, but taking those first twenty years look at the freedom which it obtained in regard to much that was associated with the unfruitful

BROKE THROUGH SOLEMNITIES

"Note how the Army broke through the service. It may be said by some that here and there we have approached the region of rzeverence. Perhaps so; but never mind, look at the tremendous gain represented by freedom from the stiffness of ordinary religious work, the manueriams, the affected intensions (Continued on Page 15)

Oct. 25, 1919

II.—EARLY STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS

Some Fascinating Episodes-Methods Adopted for Reaching People-How Helpers Were Obtained

THE WAR CRY

66 OU were speaking," the interviewer reminded the General, "of the peculiar and adverse conditions, both internal and external, confronting the Army

he start. 'Yes: and I would like to add a little to what I have already said on that subject. courage and inspire us for the present and the day's problems and difficulties. Perhaps the very early years was how to attract the attenus to realize now the cold stony indifference of the masses with regard to religion that then preveiled. On the one hand, we were demined by the formal religionists because we cave free breakfasts, had a maternity club, and were ... d School on the other the rather better class of workingman sneered. Oh, if I'm going to won't have this miscrable thing that's running -Laut (be streetel'

WE PEGGED AWAY

"This is not to say that from the beginning the old General was not in himself on attract tion, but I have neard him preach mightily to not more than two hundred people in Poular and Limehouse and Bethnal Green. The problem of cettine at the people in bulk was the

"And how was it solered Consent?

"We pegged away! We used the few folks we had to secure more. The Soldiers—and I include myself among them-did the bulk of the advertising. I myself had a bill-sticking outit, a pair of sandwich-boarde, and a hawkthe Mission magazine, its Song-book, and so forth in places where meetings were forbidden. My method was to read a bit, explain it, and make a desh for the people's rouls. it, and make a desti for the people's sound Then when I saw a policeman coming I would say. Here you are! One pegny! Who'll buy! And then begin the same factics ngain. Of And then begin the same factics again. Of course I sold some. We would also chalk announcements on the pavements, and go from

"Ab, how we valued every convert we won! How highly we thought of a congregation of fifty or sixty! How we toiled with them, struggling for the Salvetton of the last man to remain! How I would love to see a great outpouring of that spirit of personal attack upon our Soldiers all over the world in these times!

OPEN-AIR FIGHTING You used other special means, General,

"Several, one of the most effective being our Open-eir fighting, for the practice of which East London was specially favourable. We took to the side-streets, only coming into the big the oughfaces for certain meetings, partly because the rubble made processioning so difbook Free this belond as for it drove us more into the brek streets, where we got the more and the bred streets, where we got ma peuple to listen. When these meetings were broken up, as they frequently werel especially in Whitechapel and Stepney, they merged into a general scalle, and we went for personal attack, until we could resome once sonal attack, until we could restate one or more. And I must say this: that we never left those side atrects without somebody having been helped." People would come out of their houses and say. 'So-and so is ill in there; will you come and speak to them?' Or. There is trouble there; can you do anything?

"You must remember that at this period we had no Bands, and indeed no instrumental beyond an occasional fiddle. everybody song and song and song! And this feature was exceedingly attractive. As I said before, our types were often well-known popular melodies, in which all could join, though they might not know our words. I rememher one processing for manuals in which my dear father was leading. We started our song was taken up wholesale, creating a tremend stir and attracting many fresh folks.

MADE PROPLE HAPPY

"Then no small factor in our making headway was the happiness of our people. smiling faces, the freedom of greetings, the Halleluiahs!—often invested in anything but the right placel—all served to indicate a form of religion that made people really happy. of religion that made people really happy. The same characteristic marked our indoor meetings—although early on we had but three or four Halis—so that people came to realize that here religion could find natural expression. If they were glad, they could ugh; if they wished to rejoice, they could all a shair bander if their full rad their could we: p. Thus, little by little, we won our

I must not forget another powerful influence in our favou.—the persecution undured by the converts. Many cruelies were practiced both on men and women because of etitude under suffering was turned to good of those around. The people wanted to know what it was that produced this amozing kind of person, who, for the sake of an idea, would be hammered and smashed, and yet not yield or retaliate. Some of the persecuted were men working at the docks or in the big railway centres, and the way in which they bore ill-usage for Christ's sake resulted in the winning of many of our trophics. Not only were our people bullied, but they lost their situations, were turned out by their landlords, tradesmen would not trust them, misuresees dismisse servant girls, and the young men often sus-tained injunes of a serious character.

SOMETHING IN IT

This, as well as our following-up of individuals—coing down to the public houses and shittle alleys and music halls efter them, lying in wait for them as they came from work, finding them out in their misery and drunkenness
—interested their neighbours and produced a growing impression that after all there must comething good in this noisy crew.

Extending good in this noisy erew.

Extending came, and they came about in much the same way as lo-day. Amongst those who ant saved were people perhaps from a

distance. These at once desired to establish distance. These at once desired to establish the Army work in their own neighbourhood, and they began in an irregular and unrecognized way to hold meetings and raise up a group of kindred spirits. Thus it became the Founder's aim to appoint somebody to take charge of these isolated groups, and he called for Evangelists-either men or women.

Here arose another of our great difficultion. We had not then leavest as we have since done, that men and women in their first love to Christ are often better for this pioneer work than others who have had a long probation and become set and cautions. So my father had to look towards the religious societies for come at least of his helpers, and no doubt he obtsized from them some valuable material. That is enparent when we remember such worthies as Dowdle, Ridedel, Corbridge, Pears son, Thomas, and others.

RECAME THE BRIDGE

"Flaving set belows, though, our perplexities were not ended. Here were these men of varying abilities and temperaments, strangers each other, and with prejudices and shibbolethe to shed, to be taught and trained for this great undertaking. Caly gradually could they be developed and equipped, and perhaps this, too, was all in the good order of yance. Yes, the Lerd was wonderfully in all this, and it was He who touched the hearts of these man to leave their friends, gunrel with their prospects, and throw in their lot with a little, unknown Mission that was ruled more or less autocratically by this strange and extreme most! What is more, in a marvellous way they ultimately became the bridge between the Christian Mission and the Sulvation Army.

"Looking back upon those times I see how wondrously the living coul of the Movement was there, although it found expression in ways different from their which obtain today. And my hepe for the future is thisthat that living soul with continue to find expression in such ways as will meet altered conditions and requirements

"Yes, I am confident that this living epirit
of the Army will persist in finding expression whether in Russia, the Balkons, China, the United States, Australia, or elsewhere! as I look back and must not every Salvationsist coel --- now without there being any pardesign in our own minds concerning this Movement, there was all the time a great and wonderful design in God's mind.

Him he praise and alory and honour!"



The Birtholage of the Salvation Army The Founder addressing a meeting at the Tent In the Quaker Burial-Ground, Whitechapel

HI. THE ARMY'S DISTINCTIVE TEACHING

Glorious Truths of Salvation Upon Which the Movement is Founded-Every Member a Responsible Soul Winner

HILE the Salvation Army is neither creedless nor creedless nor creed-ridden—while it boary creed or set out to invent a brand-new t yet claims to possess a creed of unsurone—it yet claims to possess a crece of unsu-passed simplicity, beauty, and power! Com-pressed into a precious couplet and proclaimed the world round, it declares:

His Blood can make the vilest clean. "Lite Bland availe for mal

That was the creed of Mile End Waste. It is the "theological" gem of the Army's Jubilee ronouncements

SLIDE EQUINDATIONS

Though "The War Gry" representative was conscious that an interview, with limits of medium for the adequate setting forth of doctrines and beliefs, the General was good enough to indicate the sure foundations of the Army's Faith and to name some of the in-controvertible Truths upon which its Appeal to Humanity is based

In all these records with which you have In all these records with waten you have favoured us, General, you say that the dis-tinctive teaching of the Army has played o large part in promoting the success with which Gild has crowned its efforts?"

"Yes, I do not hesitate to assert that nothing has happened in the history of Christianity which has more vividly illustrated Jeuss Christ's saying. The Truth shall make you free. From beginning to end, in sunshine and storm, the Army hos held fost to certoin vital Truths, or, us we sometimes call them, Docmore striking because from the very inception of the Movement we have been accused, right and left, of neglecting to teach either our own deed, I am positively amused to hear one set teach the foundation truths, while I regularly hear another set applaud us to the skies he cause we have no creed and are free from all the 'trammels' of theology! Now! contend that, after the Apostles, we have probably been the greatest teachers ever raised up by God for the instruction of the common peop -the mass, that is, who knew nothing of vital religion, and for the enlightenment or those who, before God's message reached them through the Army, were altogether in the

WIDENED AND DEEPENED

And the Army teaching, from the start, was the same as it is to-day?"

Except that in some respect the apprehen-sion of the truths tought has widened and depend. Quite early on in the develop-ment of the Organization the leaders came to a large place themselves in regard to the experience ond teaching of Salvation. Commencing with more or less of the limited view of a personal Salvation which had no doubt been common in the sphere in which they moved, and powerfully convinced of the unlimited possibilities of the grace of God in the inquivatual, thay came in time to have an en-larged perception of the meaning of Solva-tion. Both the old General and my dear Mother were irrestably imbued with this idea of the call of God to get the people saved from in and hell, and it was that which at fine their thought.

to the Churches—with the result that ind reported that they were not received cordially, while others agoin realized that they were 'speckled birds' oven where they were apparently warmly welcomed.

"The first extension of view took place when it was realized that the true ideal would by to gether these converts into a community. or society, whose aim should be to use all its members to make other converts. This sgon came obout, and a new thing began to be rolls of existing religious bodies—gathered in, the first thought and anxiety was that each should be turned into a worker for other



The Army of the Helping Hand

Some of the many ways in which the Selvation Army serving the people of all isnde are shown in the sove small electrics. To everyone it beckens "Come" and points them to the Seviour of mankind.

souls. Thus the Christian Mission was formed with the thought that every member was a responsible soul-winner. It immediately be-gan to reproduce itself—which the Army has never ceased to do.

STILL LARGER IDEA

"And now another and still larger conception made its influence felt, one which although it did not make its way with any great rapidity. came over a period of years to be one of the important governing forces in the Army's life. I mean this that it was perceived that Jesus Christ's schemo of Salvation comprehended more than the conversion ood Holl-ness of the individual. That while this must over come first, and can never be replaced by anything else. Salvation must embrace the whole idea of loving service for the world. So the Army began to teach its people, and has gooe on teaching its people, that not only must they for themselves be reconciled to God -born agaio and walk in white; and not only must they when thus transformed, seek for the Salvation from sin and half of those around them, but, more than this—they must also consider themselves the servoits of all, called upon and commissioned by Divine com-

called upon and commissioned by Divine compassion and visidom to Trender way service which kindness sympasthy, loss suffering, and forgiving love can imprie to the people, who "Consequently, we say to the people, who are seved: Co and if yo fact your neighbours saved by the same Savipor! He died for the lives for them. He loves for them, He lives for them, He loves them, Bureful them if they are hungry! Week thom if they are fitted? Cother them if they are naked. Visit them in their afflictions! Weep with them if they are save to Sav by them in their them in their sorrows! Stay by them in their sickoessas! Treat them as friends rather than

as neighbours! And do nll this whether they

as neighbours! And do nu this whether they
will accept our Gospal or not!

Surely the General has condensed the Salvation Army—its creed and its deed—into a
few sentences, and it was but the most natural. sequence to hear him say:-

INEVITABLE OUTCOME

"You will see what this led to—the progress and expansion of the Movement at which gress and expansion of the Movement at which both the religious and secular worlds have marvelled. Yes, here also is the true prin-ciple underlying the Army's Social Work. That work has not taken the unique position it now worse new cocupies in our world-wide propaganus and occupies by mero accident or by a passing activities by activities ac work has not taken the unique position it now occupies in our world-wide propaganda sud activities by mero accident or by a passing spassm of sympathy and compassion. It is the natural and inevitable outcome of the truth to

natural and inevitable outcome of the truth to which I have just been referring.

Do you not realize how different this is from the normal notion about religion and charity—that people should be gathered in from the world into a little flock, sheltered in the state of the state and instructed by devoted postors, made cosy, in their conventicles and at their communion tables, while the great multitudes outside tables, while the great multiludes outnot sweep past them not only to suffer hell here but to drop into hell hereafter | Oi, I would say to all my heloved Salvalionists: Bewate anything, which tends to narrow down this great conception, this grand evongel: that by the power of Christ and Him crucified every Salvationist is to have a hand in putting right everything that is wrong!

BENT ON WINNING OTHERS

This is what I mean when I say the Army, is the Army of the Helping Hand. It is an Army of God! An Army of men and women won for God! An Army before everything else bent on this—the winning of others for, God! But an Army also sent by God to cleanse the slums—to close the brothels—to stop the drink—to love the unloved—to denounce wickedness whether in the high or the low-to call men from their animalism and selfishness—to fight for the right.

"What is more, this conception contains

the germ that gave the impulse to the Army's work on behalf of other lands. We had so ambition to become just a Missionary Society —no matter how good—as that is ordinarily understood. Rather our ideo was: Here are these people! They can be helped in and from their miserles and woes and sins. And I contend that to-doy in almost every land the that in order to be true followers of Christ wa -even the humblest and weakest of us-are just as much bound to go about as He did, doing good wherever there is good to ba done, as wa are bound to pray, to keep the Commandments, or to love one another. Roally, what is all this but a practical ond livnously, what is all this but a practical and living presentation of the Everlasing Word of God, by which Ha stated out to make a people for Himself and unto His glory—the Word which says. Thou shalt love the Lord Thy God with all thy heart... and thy neighbour as thyself?

AT THE VERY ROOT

"There are certain fundomentals or docurrings upon which the Army is built, General?"

"Of course! And let me say at once that while these may not have been spoken of in era may not have attached the same relative importance to them, they from the first lay at the very root of everything that was said of

There was for example, the truth of Revelation. Wa believe the Bible, and untrains malled by any rigid rules of verbal inspiration and uninfluenced by pet theories, we brought the Word of God into the common life of the people, and we have sent forth tens of thoupeople, and we have sent forth tens of thou-sands of living epistles to interpret its spirit

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Salvation for every man, from every sin. was first and foremost in our glorious proclam-ation. And while, thank God, the Army was ation. And wate, mank God, the Army tive note in at least one particular—namely, It is distance unon instantaneous nation. The the message has always been followed by the anniestics: Salvetins for you-and Salvetion on the spot! All over the world this blessed

ls. The Army has never equivocated about the solemn truth of a Heaven and a hell—the W/Lila it has always been immensely impressed with the compassion which does not exaggerate his guilt, but, on the coatrary, pities the sinner, yet it has ever been keen and fierce in its denunciation of wrong-doing and in its

sin must either be pardoned here or be pua-ished bereafter. Give up your wickedness, we have eaid in every language under heaven; drop all your devillah doings—or you will

Nor can I exapperate the importance of "Nor can l exaggerate the importance of the Army's proclamation of a Full Salvation. A second experience equally definite with the New Birth, in which the Holy Spirit takes full possession of body, soul, and spirit, and casts out all that is displeasing to God. I have never met a definition of this mighty truth in its rela-tion to sin more comprehensive or more simple than that which the Founder used to give of the distinctive experiences which a mon undergoes: (1) Under sin; (2) Over sin; (3) Without sin.' This last blessed exsin; (3) Without sin. I his last blessed ex-perience has been one of the secrets of our roising up of our Officers. We should never have dreamed of sending out the people we have chosen to be teachers of others and soulsavers had we not believed that it was pos-sible for them to 'walk with God in white.' and that this would make up for mony of the deficiences of their training and history—this

possession of a Clean Heart and of a soul afferme with love to Cod and all manks

"Inseparably woven into all this has been the clothing of the truth with human personality. This conveying of the Divine Message the people as nothing else could have done. I know it is often felt that we do not sufficientsemeste our Officers from the commonst of life; that they are not sufficiently ... Gand and advanced and a faith Village there is a purpose in all this: We wish that the Divine Call to service and Officership should be realized by the common people to apply ing closely in the steps both of Jesus Christ's

teaching and exomple.
"What the Salvation Army owes to its teaching of religion pure and undefiled." The General concluded, "is incalculable. In for its faithful upholding of the whole Truth

"Let this Jubilee be o recognition and an expression of sincerest gratitude therefor."

IV.—WITNESSING AND OVERCOMING

The Army's Stern Battling for Its Principles, and Its Conquest Over Insidious Foes

THE SEQUENCE of conflicts which the HE SEQUENCE of conflicts which the Army's Jubilec commemorates would not be complete without some allusion to another kind of opposition than that which the General has already so graphically described. Fought neither against physical violence nor legal twistings and solverluge, this hattle was more insidious, and therefore even more dangeroas to the growing community which God had led His servant William Bouth to found, and which was being Divinely led forth to a large desiring for the promotion of His Kingdom. General William of His Kingdom, afficulting, if not losses, involved in faithful addictions of the principles which the Army believed to have been revealed, and to which the effect of the principles which the Army believed to have been revealed, and to which the effect of the present of the principles which the Army believed to have been revealed, and to which the effect of the present of the principles which the Army believed to have been revealed, and to which the effect of the present of the principles which the Army believed to have been revealed, and to which the effect of the principles which the Army believed to have been revealed, and to which the effect of the principles which the Army believed to have been revealed, and to which the effect of the principles which the Army believed to the principles who the General at once as-

in the previous Interview, the General at once as

sented.
"To hegin with, in those early years," he said, "we encountered formidable opposition from the out-and-out infidel party. There was prevalent at that time a species of hlatant, challenging infidelity, of which the late Charles Bradlaugh was the leading exposent. This form of unbelief had various manifestations. There were, for example, the poor, deladed creatures who went about on the "Strike-me-dead-while-1-wait" model. We

the poly, denote charded with model, we mile now at this foolish and purelle bravado, hur at the time it was a very real factor in the hattle for Righteonsness which we had to wage both in parts of Loodon and in some of the principal towns outside.

Then there were what you might call the historical reviters, who brought out all the evit things—mostly imaginary—which were supposed to have heen perpetrated by the followers of Jesus Christ. There was also the infidelity which Jesus Christ. There was also the mindeling which challenging to debates.

CHALLENGED SOMETHING!

"This was one of the first forms of trouble with which we meet in the East End of London, and was particularly associated with an individual known colloquially as "Scotty." His lunting ground was the Mile-End Road, and he

ual known colloquality as "Scotty." His luming ground was the Mile-End Kond, and hemace-tamely, that he challenged somebody or something! For a long while we could senerely hold an open-air meeting but this type of interpuler emerged and aired his distractions." "And how did the Army eventually overcome?" And how did the Army eventually overcome? "It overcame by the power of testimory! argue! Your busicess is not to confute; this is not a matter of human reasoning. Put up some winnesses to the power of God and changed lives! Against such witnessing, no opposition could stand! When a witcess like John Allen, he converted navy, for example, stood forth in the converted navy, for example, stood forth in Men, you know what I om. If I do not live it, knock me down! no answer could be made. It was as

effective a witness to the power of Jesus Christ as was that of the man horn blind: 'One the

"It was much the same with the very bitter and widespread animosity of the idea of the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, which was at one time experiof Jesus Christ, when was a reality indeed. Possibly some of our dear, earnest comrades did seem almost to invite this form of opposition by their perfectly sincere, but crudely expressed allusions to the death of the Saviour. expressed allowers to the death of the saviour. But that did not excuse the almost malicious cagerness with which even magistrates and some of those holding public positious seized upon this as a pretext for denouncing us as proclaiming a religion of the shamllers, Gradually the Army reingnon of the spannies. Graunally the Arriva triumphed over this also, except among the nar-row intellectuals, by the persistent presentation of the Truth, emphasized by the testimony of those who had been saved. I repeat, we did not those who had been saved. I repeat, we did not meet these accusations by arguments, references to Scripture texts, or theological lags, but by the living testimony of those who, from their own experience, could say that they were redeemed with the precious Blood of Christ, as of a Lamb without blemish and without spot.* We sang,

Hie death is my pital

Hie death is my pital

My Advacate res.

And hear the Blood speak that hath answered for mel

"Another problem which met us, at any Inte in the late seventies and the eighties, was the then

spreading doubt as to the divinity of Jesus Christ. It was not so much that the Unitarian idea open-ly extended itself, but rather that a subtle form of unhelief began to show itself in many quar-ters where hitherto there had been a full acceptance and acknowledgment of the Divinity of the Son of God.

FRIENDS THAT HINDERED.

"This reacted upon the Army in the same way "This reacted upon the Army in the same way as some of the difficulties! I have already mentioned. In those years especially, many religious people were attracted to our meetings dame in contact with our people, and invited them to their houses. As a coasequence, more than once serious trouble was brought home to us by the defection of Officers and others from the florious Truth of which I om speaking. Not that I think the Army was for one morent in danger of religious the army was for one moment in danger of religious the army was for one more than a Domination of the control of the saviour, our i mean that some of times men and women were influenced in a way that blunted the directness of their teaching and the holdness of their winess to this glorious revelation. "A still more ardums struggle was it to main-

tain in its simplicity the doctrine of Full Salvatain in its simplicity the doctrine of Full Salva-tion. This arose partly because of the attitude of those who persisted in misrepresenting it; in-deed, I hefive it would often have been far easier to have upheld the truth in face of those who homestly attacked it, than it was to defend it in (Continued on Page 18)



The Late Mrs. Booth Addressing a Meeting at the Whitechapel Hall, now the Haadquarters of the

OF THE SOCIAL WORK V.—THE ORIGIN

The Movement Towards the Slums-Practical Christianity-Rescuing Girls from the Streets -Ministering to Prisoners-The First Shelter for Homeless Men

Fevery soldier carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack, as Napoleon declared, then certainly the humblest Soldier of the Salvation Army bears within him and within her, in their anniet of reff-pacyline and consecrated aggression for the Kingdom of God possibili-ties of vestly wider influence and more lesting fame. Within their reach, even here on this earth, is a "crown of glory" that fadeth not and a name that shall be held in continual remembrance!

WIDER ACTIVITIES

You had in the last interview reached a point, General, where this new Organization had gained its footing, so to speak, and was beginning to stretch out towards wider activi-

"Yes, though as yet only on the Pield side. It was this that took me on a distant journey for the purpose of opening what to-day we for the purpose of opening what to-day we should call a new Corps. I was quite a young fellow, and was assisted locally by one of those devoted men of whom I spoke last week. Captain Thomas, as we luter knew him, was not particularly great on the platform, but he sympathy where sorrow and poverty and suffering were concerned! Together we visitedthe lowest and poorest districts of that town. Thomas putting on an appon and scrubbing the dirt off the floors and cleaning the grates and lighting the bits of fire, while I helped to wash and tend the sick, cut the tangled hair of the old and helpless, and so forth. Between sometimes performed the last loving services

GAVE MOVEMENT DIRECTION

"Captain Thomas died not very long after, and went to Heaven in a chariot from the streets of Whitechapel; but I ask you again, what do we not owe to such as he? It was this work of practical Christianity that gave to the Movement the direction towards the lowest and slummicst of the population. We saw, from this humble beginning, a vista of human want and misery such as we had not realized before, as also a better way of dealing with it than merely going to such 'homes' tract or an invitation to attend meetings. Thank God, 100, that our Founder and those who acted with him, instead of saving: 'This is not spiritual work, this is not the vocation of an Apostlel' had the wit to perceive that it was a manifestation of the very thing we were most surving to bring into the people's lives-

From this simple service of practical compassion spreng later on the Cellar, Gutter, and Garrett Brigade, which was conducted with such success by my dear sister the Consul and her Training Carrison girls. The work aroused attention, and was widely written and spoken about. Presently a point was reached where was felt that it ought to be extended Amongst others especially interested in it was a Mrs. Webb, a devoted but humble Soldier, and her husband, who also was a Solvationist This good woman had been helping the Brigade. She came to me one day and said. I should so much like to do something for these poor people. Will you let me go and live in a slam? I would not be dependent upon you for support; what I want is your permission to

FIRST SLUM POST

As a result, I went with her to a densely-erowded area just off the Walworth Road, we settled upon three rooms. Here the Webbs lived for some time, and this was the

first regular Slum Rost established by the Salvation Army—the forerunner of one of the most Christlike enterprises which perhaps the world has ever witnessed.

You say, General, that in all this there was no deliberate planning on the human side of things, but all was by the providential leading of God?"

or wod?
"That is just it—and through the humblest
and simplest instrumentality. You know, and
all the world knows by this time, what a marvellous network of mercy the Women's Social Work has become. Well, its establishment followed very similar lines to those I have been describing. To our Penitent Form at White-

corner of the globe, winning the proise and approval of even the critics and enemies of religion, and earning the gratitude and bless religion, and earning the gratitude and bless-ings of ten of thousands of those who were once labelled 'daughters of shame.' Ah, the General added with shining eyes, "the name of Mrs. Cottrill, that humble Salvation Army woman Soldier hidden away in her little home among the miles of East End houses, will be among those handed down in honour to our posterity, revered for what she did and still more for the mighty work to which it led!"

A moment later the General, who but a Jubilee Two Days with God, and might wall



A Sidelight on the Great Extent of the Women's Social Work Throughout the World Gathering in Clanton Congress Hall of a thousand resemed women. Over ten thousand women d children hass through the Institutions of this branch every year

chapel, from the earliest days, came numbers of poor girls, who, weary of life, looked to us for some means of enabling them to forsake their deadly calling. A kindly woman-comrade here, and another there, would fix up one of these poor creatures for a plobt in their own homes. But this was only a casual, uncertainty ond often very inconvenient method of dealwith a growing problem.

MOVED WITH COMPASSION

"Presently a warm-hearted, motherly little woman, named Mrs. Cottrill, who had already consecrated her own 'front .com' to this use, came to me and said, 'If only I had more room came to me and said, 'It only I had more room I could take these poor girls in for a few days and look after them until they could be passed to some "Homo". 'Very well," was my answer. Take a larger cottage and we will help you. It was done. Then, when this became crowded and the position inconvenient both for this dear compute and her lusband, wa rented their little house, and they moved elsewhere, Mrs. Cottrill remained in charge, and presently, as the experiment extended, still another cottage was added.

'At this juncture, my dear wife, Mrs. Booth, was appointed to direct the new enter-prise. She was horriffed and amazed at what she soon saw and learned; so much so that she gavo me little peace day nor night! In-deed, there was a sense in which her concern was so deep that it spoiled some of the huppiness of our second year together. She not only wept over the undreamt-of degradation and initiary of these lost women, but suffered intencely in realizing that so little was done for them

"As most 'War Cry' readers will know, this work rapidly became not only one of tha Army's greatest triumphs over evil, but one of its chief glories also, spreading to every

have been excused this fresh call on his time and strength, burst forth with:—
"And what of the Army's Work for Prices-

eral That, you know, originated in Australia. You temember the late Colonel Barker self on East-End Convert whom we had sent out there? Well, through reading a news-paper account of a revolting crime he became interested in a murderer whose nwful fate was laid upon his atul. He could not shake of the end of that poor sinner. He gained per-mission to speak with the wreteled man in his cell, got him converted, and was allowed to accompany him to the scaffold. This event tremendously stirred compassion for the neglected and unfortunate class who occupied the prisons of that country, while on the other hand the authorities were much impressed with what he had been able to do in the case I have named.

"Thus consent was sought and obtained for him, and then for other Officers, to regularly visit the prisoners. Soon Flomes were opened for their recention, and the Colonel wrote to us in the Old Country imploring us to start omething similar here.

SEEKING AND SAVING CREENALS

"Onco more the value of a wise leads thip came in, and gradually, not in this country ulone, but in practically every country where Flag was unfurled, this work of seeding the Salvation and reformation of criminals was established. Modified according to the varying national conditions, so that the lines on which it is run, say, in the United Stales differ widely from those adopted in Sweden or Great Britain, yet having in view the same objects, and inspired by the same burning spirit of love to God and love to man, this branch of Army endeavour has won universal acclaim and sympathy, and is probably des-

fined to accomplish much more than yet seen. fined to accomplish much more than yet seen.

"Already, as you are aware, it has led to some striking off-shoots—efforts having a kindred purpose and aim. Such is the Reformatory Work for boys and girls which for some atory Work for boys and girls which for some years has been carried on in Australia, and more recently in New Zealand."

"And the Shelters, General—one of the callest and most typical Institutions connected with the Army's Social Work?"

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nected with the Army's Social Work?"

Yes. The case was different with them, for it was on the dear old General's own initiative that the work began. But it was just as unpremeditated as the sections of which I have been speaking. I well remember the General coming home very late one night from Hastings or Portsmouth. He as He, as night from Hastings or Portsmouth. He, as well as myself, was then living at Clapton, and upon my going over to see him early next moming. I found him in his dressing-room only partly dressed, and pacing the floor.

'I say, Bramwell,' he cried as soon as he caught sight of me, referring to his journey caught sight of me, referring to his journey from the railway station the night before, 'did you know that men slept out all night on the

onages.
"Well, yes, I replied; a lot of poor fellows. I suppose, do that."

Then you ought to be ashamed of your-



Penitent Form Scene at the Blackfriar's Shelter

elf to have known it and to have done nothing for them!

ing for them?
"I began to speak of the difficulties, burd-ened as we were, of taking up all sorts of Poor Law Work, and so forth: but my father, who, as he talked, was marching backwards and forwards, waving the brushes he held in his hand, stopped me with—

natio, stopped me with—
"'Go and do something! We must do
something! We must do something!"
"What can we do?"

"'Give them a shelter!'
"'That will cost money!'

"'That will cost money!"
"'Well, that's your affair! Something must
be done. Get hold of a warehouse and warm
it, and find something to cover them. But
mind—don't eoddle them!

"Accordingly I set to work. An old building was secured in the Fast India Dock Road all obstacles—and there were many—were overcome as time went on and the process of remaking men—physically as well as morally berran to devolor

—began to develop. "Again I say: A Jubilee of deepest thankegiving and highest praise to God! What else is possible? What else indeed would be either seemly or right?" And the General had disappeared through en inner door on the next

VI.-THE GREAT FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

Organized Forms of Opposition-The 'Skeletons'-Riots in Many Places-Salvationists Persecuted, Beaten and Sent to Prison

THERE is something truly Apostolic about the moving story of the persecution and prosecution to which the Salvation Army, from its inception, was subjected. Although the Licheral, in the present interview, was necessarily able only to indicate some of the principal aspects of a deeply interesting experience, and reference and to the third thingdom, county was to be able to the present and the Salvation Army has done and suffered much to gain the preclose Bherty enjoyed to-day to pruchim the Salvation of God on street and hickway. Liberty, "hought with a price"—its possession adding yet another note in our ascription of praise to Him who give the sub-victory. From the first, also, the General shared in the Movement. He was valiant in defence of his countailets, suffered personal injury, and look an important part in the efforts which led to utilize the timely have the more than the last on the more than the contraction.

mate anomals. "Would you be so good as to recall the more organized forms of opposition, General?" we asked. "The Skeletons, for example."

CREATED DISTURBANCES

"Well, the Skeleton Army," he replied, originated in Whitechapel. We were in the habit, as I have said before, of holding a great many openair meetings, and no doubt," (this willt a smile) "we did become to some folks something in the nature of a unisance! Blended with other measures of a unisance! Blended with other medical controllers as a distance for the inner was doubtless a realization that this new and uppresseded Organization was making headand unreached Organization was making near-way and therelening the interests of certain vest-ed cyts. So some of the baser sort ereated his-terbanes, at the open-airs, and then began to interfere with the processions, often throwing themselves on the ground so as to trip is up-insating the women, and in general acting our-face on 1.

region | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... more. Our Halls were invested windows and

into no. Our Halls were invaded, windows and furniture sursoled, and shalkers' fryour amongst the audience. Still the police refused to move, and a cripin Superintendent Arnold proved himself an absolute enemy.

"It was at this juncture that the thing became openly organized. A band of young fellows maked we alkedown a skell and eross-house, sang rindown stops, talked biasphermous noncesso, and steeded may be absoluted the stop of the

Army was soon taken up in other places—Bath, Bradford, and elsewhere. Naturally the General appealed to the authorities, claiming our lawful rights with the enjoyment at which the rabble interfered and pointing out that while the had a strong objection to prosecuting, the police should at least protect the women. In value Though there arose a small neutral body whose the conce, we discouraged in Ceresceing that it would lead to rious—which, later on, was actually the case in soone districts.

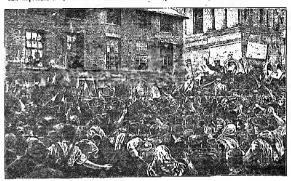
"Thus the idea came to be widely entertained that we were lawful game, that the protection of the law was not for us, and though in a few praces, incluming with rectaining the cessarion of violence was presently secured, large numbers of people had the belief firmly fixed in their minds that Salvationists could be attacked with impunity. So that for years we still land trouble.

ity. So that for years we still had trouble.

"It was after considerable difficulty that we persuaded the then head of the Metropolitan Police. Sir Edward Henderson, to make a prison." vate inquiry as to what was going on. The re-sult impressed bim, and he ordered the worst offenders in the East End to be cantioned. All the same, the police were only half-hearted, and appeared rather to enjoy seeing our people harassed and heaten,
"An extracedinary and virulent outbreak oc-

"An extractilinary and virilent outbreak of-curred at Basingstoke, even after some slight modification of the disorders had been brought about it London. The mol practically ionk pos-session of the town, and their doings attracted the attention of the London Press. "About this time Mr. W. T. Stead came to the

"About this time Mr, W. T. Stead came to the Metropolis from Darlington, having left 'The Northern Echo' to take up a position on 'The Northern Echo' to take up a position on 'The Pall Mall Gazette'. | called his attention to what was going on at Dasingstoke, and he in turn inversed Mr. John (now Lord) Morba, the there is the political world—in the question. At our suggestion Mr. Seead made an independent investigation, and as a result a stinging article appeared in his journal. The first effect was to Jing Mr. Separation and the control of the political world in the He came round to our Headquarters in White chanel to see us, expressed his regret at what had



The Sheffield Riots—On the Occasion of the Visit of the Founder and Mrs. Booth to the City a Sketchon Army to oppose the Salvation

happened in this district, and promised his prompt attention. The same week a distent policement appeared on the scene, with very definite instructions, and, without anybody being locked up, from that time anything like serious violence ecased to far as the East of London was concerned.

ceased so far as the East of Lorindus was cerned."

"What was the effect of all this, General, upon the men and women who were the victims of such harred and ill-treatment."
"They rejoiced in their suffering. They loved their persecutors. They went on with their work for God. Not only so, but the Army grow and spread, ever extending to other towns in many of which—Portsmouth, To quarter towns in many of which persecution was found at level instances this persecution was found in the persecution was found to the persecution which was f and a few instances this persecution was found to be organized more or less definitely by the publicans, whose trade had no doubt suffered materially, and indeed continues to suffer, through the work of the Army. But beyond this twas the outcome of the spirit of lawlessness which fears neither God nor man, which, admits reliher the claims of the one nor of the other. As John Bright wrote to us in a letter which was extensively published at the time—he had no doubt that the people who molested us would have molested the Aposition of the control of the cont

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

"Questions now began to be asked in Parlia-ment. A short debate took place in the House of Lords, in which Earl Cairns spoke some weighty words, and he was followed by Lord Coleridge, who was, or afterwards became, Lord Chief Jus-

words, and he was followed by Lord Coleridge, who was, or afterwards became, Lord Chief Justice. Some of the newspapers took one side, some another; and it was soon evident that a very scrious division of opinion existed as whether there was or was soon evident that a very scrious division of opinion existed as whether there was or was not religious. Offer in the open-air fif were objected to by any section of the community.

"The disorder that arose, was naturally very objectionable to the magistrates, numbers of whom conceived the idea of issuing prediamations with a view to prohibiling and preventing the opinion of the community.

"They disorder that arose, was naturally very objectionable of the rabble, "They affected to be sent out under different authorities, such as the by-laws of particular localities, local Acts of Parliament, Highway Acts, and others, again, apparently on the personal authority of the magistrates who signed with the alternative of so many days' imprisonment, in other cases sent to jail straight off without the option of a fine.

"EEST IN LAW COURTS

. TEST IN LAW COURTS

"Now was our opportunity for testing in the Law Courts the question of our freedom to preach Christ in the attreets. Accordingly where nice or women had been east into prison, we entered an appeal and applied in each see for a writ of Habeas Corpus. These applications were generally granted at once by the High Courts, and the Officers released pending the appeal, and when these appeals were licerd we were invariably successful.

and the second of the second o

deed out. Counsel frequently tore them, up in Court before their eyes!

"But the Army was not yet out of the Courts!

"But the Army was not yet out of the Courts!
The police trotted out that more modern hogy—
Obstruction. Three people standing together on the highway were held to be causing an obstruction, even though it were admitted that nobody-was obstructed! Oil belows were fereted out that forbade altogether that which the law of the land gave power only to regulate. Again and seven them to the power only to regulate. Again and seven made in having the bylaws ruled out as being ultra vires—had in law and even worse in practice!

MAGISTRATES QUEER ACTIONS

"Strange things were happening during all this, Magistrales who had imposed fines that our comrades, on principle, refused to pay, and so were put in prison, rushed off to pay the fines themselves! Sometimes they wanted to bring the Sai-

vationists out quietly in the night; but these, like Paul of old, protested, They have besten as openly . . and have cast us into priors; and now do they thrust us out privily? Nay, verily? Sometimes they sent frantie appears to us in London, to pay the fince they are an and estemated for their work and courage, great public ovations sometimes marked their ilberations, and the cause of religious liberty was aded still forther

vanced still further.
"You see, we found the streets occupied by hawkers and costermongers and cheap Jacks; by people delivering infidel and anarchist harangues, and political stump oratory; paraded by the



A March Through London's East End in 1886

The occasion was a united gathering of the East London Division, and the procession through White-cheps sweet thausands of followers along with it; white-anumber of spec referables weren marghed in front.

ereatures of vice, blocked by quenes waiting to get into the theatres and denoing houses, and made use of in every conceivable manner for the benefit of the drink traffic, and indeed other traf-fies in which the devil takes delight.

"We were determined that those streets should "We were determined that those streets should also be free for the messengers of Jeaus Christ, and so we fought and fought and fought on Some even of our friends thought we were un-wise and withdrew from us; many small-hearted folks, even in our ranks, saw only failure ahead— but, praise the Lord we succeeded, and, by 'His help, continue anto this day."

help, continue unto this day."
"You have often spoken gralefully, General, of
the legal adviser; and others who assisted the
Army to win titis battle. There were some very
interesting personalities amongst them?"
"Very! While there were always to he found
lawyers who tool: the wrong side—and some of
them, by the way, came to unhappy endings—we

them, by the way, tame to unhappy enough were most fortunate in securing the assistance of high-principled men, who fought for us with a skill and industry and courage which no fees could adequately requite.

WARM CHAMPIONS

"These included Sir Henry Matthews, after-wards 'made' Home Secretary: Mr. (now Sir)
Elward Cinker Secretary: Mr. (now Sir)
Elward Cinker Secretary: Mr. (now Sir)
Elward Cinker Secretary: Mr. (now Sir)
Elward Common Councilman of the City and down
the land on our behalf, and worked for the most
paltry fees; Mr. Richariston, now dead, a solletor and Common Councilman of the City af London; Mr. Vaughaa Williams, later on a judge;
Mr. Asquilth, afterwards Prime Minister; Mr.
Villis, K.C., and other well-known men. Our
own sollettors, Messay. Ranger, Button, and
Prosi, also old some aplendid work.

Let me say this, too—that directives, with one
notable exception, in a new atmosphere. The
Judges were not only men with breadth of unita
and a high estimate of the value of freedom, but
with a 'measure of sympathy towards the Army's
aims, and the ability to see through the absurd
fettion that because a mob created a disfurbance
with a view to oppositing us, we and not the mobil-"These included Sir Henry Matthews, after-

fiction that because a mob created a disturbance with a view to opposing us, we and not the mot-were to be-held responsible.
"In Parliament we likewise discovered warm friends. Earl Calran, the Earl of Onslow, and everal of the Judges in the House of Lords; Sir Henry (later Lord) James, Sir Henry Fowler (alterwards Lord Wolverhampton), Professor Stuart, Sir William MacArthur amongst those in the Commons.

"From the beginning it was most noticeable that these men, speaking from their places in the

House, did not hasten to die from the Army's religious to a regarded that as being a further resum visional de protected."

"Looking on these conflicts and structual etrospect, General, you attach a high retrospect.

Lousing on these conflicts and speak retrospect, General, you attack a high retrograph of General counts of the Lower helper and Inflict Country of the Lower helper and Inflict Country of the Lower helper and I do not hesitate to say and one was obtained for our part of the Lower helper and I do not hesitate to say and one was obtained for our part of the Lower helper and I do not hesitate to say and one was obtained for our part of the Lower and Lower and

BEAR NO ILL-WILL

"Much of 'the hatreds and persecutes, which I have referred arose from a slandings and ignorance; therefore, we have ill-will to their perpetrators. They did not us, or they would have loved us then, is well and believe many of them do now!

and believe many of them do now!

"But the injuries and suffering indicate our brave people were very realing them."

Not only were thead broken, but their manner prison hardships. Nor was of Obstantian prison hardships. Nor was of Obstantian or otherwise stoney to be added to the suffered.

In 1883 or was of Obstantian or otherwise stunding assumed in the 391 min. 251 women. In addition to the typ-three children under fifteen also prient the same year sixty buildings were not wretched.

"But these bearcon of the Cross was the

wrecked.
"But these bearers of the Cross wes the for liberty in which they were wounded, almensely widened the sphere of gracios rees flowing out upon the world through the vatlon Army, the commemoration of with Jubilee renders a joyous duty,

THE SALVATION ARMY'S FIFTY YEARS OF BLESSING

BY UNCLE FREDDIE

50 YEARS of Bisselings from High Her-van outpoured, 50 YEARS of Prenching Jesus' Savet

Name.
SO YEARS of Cleaning by the Hey

SO YEARS of Conducts, Brace, and Mary

SO VEARS of Fighting-NOW THE JUST LREI

82 YEARS of Singing Praises to but King. 80 YEARS of Music, making Hasven its 80 YEARS of Labour in the Open-Air, 80 YEARS of Teatimony, 83 Years of

Prayer, so YEARS of Winning Souts on Laid and 50 YEARS of Witness-NOW THE JUST

50 YEARS of Holping Poor, and Lett, and

50 YEARS of making Other People Glob. 50 YEARS of Telumph O'er the Night E

50 YEAHS of Spreading Radient Light 50 YEARS of Warfare bringing Victors
50 YEARS of Praisos—NOW THE JUST

THE WAR CRY

VII.—THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF SUPPORT

A Notable Triumph-What We Owe To It-Impossible to Sustain or Extend the Army's Work Unless It Had Been Adopted

How the Salvation Army has succeeded interesting itself, and how it has svoided coming togried on financial as well as on numerous other rocks, is a subject that, as will be soon, comes well within the scope of the two Jubiles waterwords—"Victory! and Hallenjan!" and way we practice. The subject was subject that, as will be soon, and we will be soon to the word of the word of

REGAN WITH NOTHING

"In so far as money is concerned, General, the Army hegan with nothing, did it not?" we asked. "The finance of the Army has, from the very heganing, involved a stern struggle," he replied. "The Movement was born in absolute penury. Nolundy connected with it, from the old General Nolmby connected with it, from the old General down, possessed a sovereign; and there was also-lately to promise of a sovereign—may, not prosper of a sovereign, let alone sufficient to supply the presonal needs of any human being. Again and again I have heard the dear old Founder say that he land neither a shilling nor a friend! And I am quite sure that it was equally true of this who gathered around him.

"All the same, in the callest days of the inflant community it was seen that if we desired that community it was seen that if we desired

infaul community it was seen that it we desired it to remain a community, money would be a necessity. Fifty occasions for this were evident. Buildings must be hired or built; evangelists or leaders must be provided with their daily bread; the noor and neglected must be cared for; the work must be made known; and, indeed, any sort of progress meant expense.

MUST BE SELF-SUPPORTING

MUST BE SELP-SUPPORTING

"The moment, therefore, the design came to include the perpetration of the work, the problems of the work, the problems of the work, the problems of the problems of the work of the problems of the

must be hanced from within isself—in our words, it must become self-supporting.
"But the members of our community did not possess the means to maintain it. They were very pour, were drawn almost ontirely from classes which found it exceedingly difficult to rise above a certain level of hand-to-mouth existence, and therefore for a time it was necessary to sup-plement the money raised by the people in their different groups from the Funds at the Centre. Few of the first stations became anything like Few of the first stations became anything like self-supporting for some years after their estab-ishment. They were kept going by the gifts of a few friends which formed a central fund; it was only one by one, and with no little difficulty and best after the year set upon their and and best after the property of the property of the and best after the property of the property we find stready abundantly proved that the little could, as a general rule, be supported by their own gifts and exertions. own gifts and exertions.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXTENSION

POSSIBILITIES OF EXTENSION

"It was those that we realized the possibilities of a vide extension of the work. But we say also that such extension could not possibly be undertaken." It is not to be such as the such extension could not be such extension to the possibly be undertaken. It were last in the case of the possible to the compass. The work was established in townstafter town; in some, a permanent force was quickly raised; in others, a force was raised which melted away again in consequence of opposition or other disfaulties encountered; while in some places the progress was slow and great hardships fell to the lot of the workers."

"It must have required tansustit jourage and

"It must have required anusual courage and

determination to persevere with such an advanced step as this. Did you not meet with opposition? "Multitudes of people still living must remember how for years one of the most painful slanders circulated concerning us was that General Booth starved his Officers." Indeed, we came to Booth starved his Officers.' Indeed, we came to be called, in some localities, The Starvation Army—the suggestion being that while General Booth or those constituting the central authority of the Army had abundant 'funds, they left the toiling workers in one place or another without the bare necessaries of life! Now, there is no doubt that many of the Officers did, at this time,

How Indian Salvationists Help to Support the

A Village Harvest Festival Scene. For her gift this woman has brought two fowls and three rupees worth of paddy—as much as she can earn in a manth.

suffer great privation. Some of them were care-less and thoughtless, but the great bulk were so absolutely devoted to their work, so thoroughly understood our aim, and were so entirely imbucd with the desire to make each Station sets supporting, that they would not apply for the assistance which they might have got; for at no time did we neglect to make provision for the actual need of all.

ONLY HOPE OF PERMANENCE

"On the other band, we saw that the only hope of permanence, not only in this but in other countries, was to make the Station provide what countries, was to make the Station provide what was necessary, and we deliberately accepted the contumely and abuse as part of the price we had to pay for establishing the principle that the Officers of the Army must support themselves by the success of their work. All over the world to-day you have got this principle firmly rooted into the Salveitton Army, being a worthy Servaul of the community, might to be supported by the community. And it has answered beyond all

community. And it has answered beyond all expectations.
"Thus you have this work being carried on in thousands of places, besides the philianthropic Centres—none of them spoon-fed, weaking things, but even in the Missionary Lundwick where morbotion by the people that been strongly established by the people has been strongly established.

tribution by the people has been strongly established.

"What a wonderful achievement this is! How improbable it would have seemed to the ordinary onlooker even thirty, to say nothing of fifty, years ago! I do not for one moment doubt that it is the greatest triumph of what is called the voluntary principle in such Lord's doing! fool had this principle of self-support was associated with other principles scarcely less important. General?"

"Yes, for delightful as all this is to reflect upon, there is another aspect of the Army's financial life which is, in its bow way, equally significant, namely, the principle that the strong ought to help the weak—may, that the strong and the weak ought to help one another! Here we go a step

forward from merely the idea of self-support to that of self-propagation, the one providing for the maintenance of existing forces, the other sup-plying the means for what I have already termed aggression upon the Kingdom of Exil? "What were the special methods devised for effecting these objects?"

EARLY FINANCIAL EFFORTS

"From the start, efforts were everywhere made "From the start, chorts were everywhere made within ourselves to raise money for work other than that carried on among the people from whom we begged it. Perhaps the carriest form of this was what was called the Quarterly Colections. These were a quarterly offering at each station, and which was set apart for new work. Although the amounts thus secured were com-Although the amounts thus secured were comparatively triding, the principle was established that every community, no matter how small or great its own financial hurden, ought to give something to help forward Christ's Kingdom in

great its own limateral nurden, ought to give-something to help jorward Christ's Kingdom in the regions beyond.

Larer on, this particular effort was mercad, into others. Then came the Self-Denial Fund!
Alt the courade—known and easterned to observed.

Commissioner Carletonoscol to effect with the commissioner Carletonoscol to effect my his pud-ing to other to assist the Army, has won a kind of immortality. The old General's practical wis-dom seized upon it, and whate the world not sane-tion his Officers going without their pudding, he said. Why not have an annual effort in which every one shall be invited to perform some ac-self-denial? This became the first organized effort of the Army people themselves for spread-ing our work in other hands. At first the whole automat thus raised was for internal purposes in each country, but as the results increased a popcach country, but as the results hereased a por-tion was always set apart for the Heathen Lands.

. HELPING OTHERS

"Of course, altogether aside front these annual appeals, there have been numerous contributions from Army Corps for work of one kind or autother in other countries. One of the latest examples of this is furnished by the Regent Ifall Corps in London, which is raising the funda cessary to huid a Hall in Richims to replace the one destroyed in the war, and I maderatond that already a large proportion of the anomar since at his properties of the analysis of the anomar time at the contribution of the soft of the contribution of the soft of the contribution of the soft of the contribution of the Soft-Denial Fund is obtained from outside ourselves, nevertheless it is part of

able portion of the Sen-Pount rimin is obtained from outside ourselves, nevertheless it is part of the scheme to go and get this immer, to work for it, and in this way a fund of considerable dimensions has been raised for work muside the circle of those who provide it."

Very emphatically came the General's declaration—

"But for this principle it would have been im-"But for this principle it would have been un-possible clifter to legit or to curry on the Army's Missionary. Work. It has been exceeded to every country; and every Territory, including even those which receive assistance from the Sel-Denial Fuul towards their num alissionary enterprises, contributes to the Fund. It is hissionary enterprises, contributes to the Fund. It is his as in overy other similar matter, takes the lead, and that it is the only country, with perhaps the exception of Australia and New Zealand, which has not received a sixpence for its own work from any other part of the Army world. At the same it has, year after year, contributed generous is for the assistance of the work in other

HAS GIVEN IT LIBERTY

HAS GIVEN IT LIBERTY

"Where would the Army have been but for
this principle, I ask? Hung up in some hole-andcorner district of the land of its birth, without
an outlook begund of I This is the grand idea'
that has given begund of I This is the grand idea'
that has given liberty and sent its Flag around
the earth—() That if you have got a religion
will man too maintain it; and (2) If you have
yot the religion of Jesus Christ, the first proof of
it will be that you will want to extend it to your
fellow-creatures for whom also like died, whether
heve he black or white, bond or free?" they be black or white, bond or free!"

VIII.—SALVATION MUSIC AND SONG

Striking Departures from Ordinary Religious Methods-Mighty and Attractive Forces for Good-Vehicles of the Grace of God to Innumerable Hearts

many facets, from which facel, messages of highest worth and valued teaching. Wherever touched, the Army's story is fascinating and inspiring, and not least in those foundation days to which the General returns in the present interview.

One of the most remarkable facts of one whole history," he said to our interviewer, "has been the way in which God has used various and widely-differing personalities to mould and develop the Army and its work."

"In what particular direction has this come about General?" we asked.

STRIKING DEPARTURES

"Well, I-mem that this has been seen in the striking departures from the ordinary religious methods around it which have taken place in the Army, and especially in its earlier life. Not infrequently some of the men who later on withdrew from the Army because of its extreme measures in this or that direction were the very men through whose induence those wonderful developments were brought about.

"No greater mistake can be made than to saupose that our dear Founder was himself the originator of all our distinctive innovations. Of course, he was responsible for many of them. possessing as he did not only a creative mind, but also the splendid faculty of putting thoughts into action instead of merely thinking them over again. But not a tithe of the new methods of the Army, practised by it to-day in nearly all parts of the world, were his personal cremion. His fine wisdom and conrage were shown in his discernment of what was likely to be useful and effective among the various extremes, and in quickly adopting and spreading a knowledge of it throughout all our borders."

POWER OF SONG

"Do any special illustrations of this occur to

you, General?"
"Yes! Look at the tremendous influence the Army has obtained by its unique uningfung of song with its middle efforts. Some one was sujection only last week that he helieved more ing 6 me only had week that he nearest more souls had hear won in Christ in the Army through the power of singing than through all its talking! Whether that he so or not, it is obvious that numbers of those now fighting in our ranks, as well as a multimed of those now In Glory, were led to seek God by this attractive

"Now an immense impetus was given in this "Now an immerse impetus was given in this matter by a particular Evangelist and his devoted wife. Their name was Neal, They had belonged to one of the Methodist Societies in the United States, but they heard of us, and came over in Whitechaped to assist us. They remained. I think about its months when Brother mained. I think, about six months, when brother Nearl's health failed, and they were compelled to return home. It was this northly comple who first introduced in the manurage, us of untime platform talking and singing. They were another than the bills to "liveach and sing," and by the very simple, and what is now a common pseudod, they worked together, so that when a certain point in Brother Kenl's address was come 'telling Salvation' soong, and the chorus would be taken up by the people.

A GREAT LEAP FORWARD

Already there had been a very occasional solo singing amongst us, but this conception of alter-pating on the public platform, with the almost freedom, singing and speaking, was new. It caught on, and produced a great effect. From that time the Mission, as it was then called, and the Army which it afterwards became, took a fresh leap forward in the direction of successful appeal to the people. Young girls, who never before had a "yoice," began to sing! Folks accustomed to

HE SALVATION ARMY, like Truth, has sing in their godless days, recalled the fact and bearing in their godiess they Men who had never opened their mouths to sing since they had left off the dirty, low choruses of the saloons and the music halls, started a new song on the street, in the meeting, or when visiting the public



The Fry Family: Pioneers of Salvation

to our crusade, and from that day, I consider. the Army had become a mighty singing fores in a sense in which is never was before.

"Brother Neal and his wife passed away, and are now, I believe, in Heaven, but the influence of their work remains to this hear. Well do I remember how, when critics and old-lashioned fories-who were not unknown even in those early thays-made some objection to this new and happy combination of speech and song, my father would reely, "See the results! Go than and do likewise!"

MUSIC A CALL FROM GOD

"And another decisive departure?"

"And another decisive departure?"
"Was the adaption of musical instruments.
Ah! this has indeed been a mighty, although an unaterial, vecagon. Who can estimate its value to the Army? Consider what it medica to the ordinary strugging little Corps. Take one illustration. Who had has been thrilled with the holiest contrions in historing to the Army Bandwatted on the preser from the coatre of a nown watted on the preeze from the centre of a flown to its whichs dreamference? What a call from Gud it is in publishes who never step to listen in the appreair meeting or who never hear the Divine message of mercy spoken? "Here was an important departure indeed.

"Here were an important denarrure indeed. You see, we had no arreams, we lampled at harmoniumgs—although I myself played in the open-arror or of those what in struceurs worked by one hand while the other played on the keys—and error occasionally strucks a triangle! "Clue General langhed heartily at the remembrance, co.). "But she forst mis-sell instrument grapperly used amongst us was of egurse, the foldle. It is structed in the early Whileschupel days, and uties this fashion: A was of egurse, the foldle. It is structed in the best possible to the foldlers together, and used them to be high as with the slugging. One or two of the Evangolists 'did not allogather aprirery' of this, but it was welcomed by others, two of the Evangolists and not anogether ap-prove of this, but it was welcomed by others, and so it became a feature of many East-End meetings. The example of our first fiddler was and so it because a feature of many East-rain interings. The example of our first fiddler was followed by some of our workers who could play, and nonably by Dowdle, that well-known Army veteran, whose fine spirit and spiridle work old much to notware the Army's cause.

Then at Hammarennith—white no of the State Corpo opened apair from the East-End of

London-a ennvert who played a corner, and whose name was Leedham, joined us. One day time he attended a meeting in the old White. chance Hall, and I noticed him sitting in the gallery, having his cornet with him. I sent for him to come to the platform, and observed the effect his playing had upon the singing and het least the relief which it afforded to the least ! Thus Leedham became the first man to blor a hrass instrument in the public service of the Army

BRASS BANDS ON THE SCENE

"The ice was now broken. Other players were discovered. Not long afterwards the General haid a visit to Salishury, where he mel a convert of the Army, the son of a man who had been attracted to us but who was himself a men. her of a local chanel. This man and his some played various brass instruments. But the Graeral, although he realized somewhat the value of music to us, was cautions about the matter, and decided to go carefully. Accordingly, he invited these players to accompany him to one or two special meetings in the locality.

"From this experiment he saw at once that all hough the "leass" officialed some folks, and produced another cross of ridicult and slower heing a departure from the decornin and supposed reverence of conventional religious you ship nevertheless it helped the singles and as tracted the crowd. Consequently the offer of this family to form themselves into a Band and give themselves to the work, was accented and Her proceeded to reader excellen and frithfel musical service un and down the country. Ther received the merest pictanes. But they had me honors of constituting themselves the pionens to what has belied to make the Solvation Aims pre-eminent in religious entermise and effective ness throughout the whole world.

OPENED THE WAY

"Believe me, that while I clorify God for of this, I look back with deep cratinute to those men of hold and embreaded spirit who has thus left their impress mon this Movement has they who opened the way by which it could reach, and by which it will yet reach, unsaid

multitudes. "And not only in the direction I have informed in the the origination of measures for a tracting the people, the Army is innecessly induled to a small group of dains; men, of who the late Major Corbridge was one. These subthe late Major Corbridge was one. These sus-wards strick away from the brace track Paise God! the Movement had before they arose be-ready effinneighted itself from the bignished bondage of the ordinary westing of that day What those of whom I am speaking did was to What those of whom I am q-asking an and help the whole concern upon at amusfact of freedom in attack which, which is frequently received the matthems of the cerbulos, imagin within our reach the hurbay and the thiers, the victions, the ignorant, the infact, and God forgetters by the shoal?

AN UNSELFISH LOVE

"Entravaganeus? Vec! Du, being saidiffely an unselish love of the prope's souls all real realizations of the prope's souls all realizations to the realization of the prope's souls all realizations of the grace of the one of the blecked results of this possible the one of the blecked results of this possible the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible of the one of the blecked results of this possible one of the blecked results of the one of the

IX.—AMONGST THE YOUNG PEOPLE

Associating Service of God with Life of Happiness - Inspiring Children with Ideas of Sacrifice - A Call for Helpers to Win the Young for Christ

THERE is much to be grateful for in many aspects of our Children's, or, as we call it, our Junior Work. We do well to be glad. The old notion that religion does not rouch The old notion that religion does not rough children, except with a long pole of propriety and sileuce and so forth, has gone—shautered, I hope, for ever! The still more disquieting opinion that all the Church of God is called upon to do for linite children is to teach them the theory of for link children is to teach them the theory of Christianity, and impart correct ideas about Joseph, the Passage of the Dead Sea, and the Ten Commandments, is also passing. Thank God, a hope—a real hope—for the children's God, a hope—a real trope—for the cinteren's Saluation, while yet they are children, is break-ing in upon multitudes, and especially upon mal-titudes of our own people.

LED THE WAY

DED THE WAY

The Salvation Army has had some thing to do with tenging in the new ideas. We have led to with senging in the new ideas. We have led to way in associating in the children's a final diversities of God with a life of imprimess. We make those those it was presided, even gaman, the power I and roughest of the power land roughest of the power land roughest with the Piliest means and the grant me the displacement of the property of the power land to grant the properties of the propertie

And we have done more than this. We can

had we have none more man has been dependently of do no having mode, in her or the offerstood, a distinct mark in this matter upon the age in which we like. Thus:

We have established a great important in the model for bringing children into recognized fellow-him with the Church of Christ, and layer. some measure, at any rate, revised the idea

of what Salvartion.

We have shawn that it is possible to inspire
the young people with biess of sacribee for Christ's sake to a degree which has focus un-heard of since the early days of Christianity, when the child-marters were amongst the most gorinos wonders of the saving and supporting

mee of God.

We have shown also that the children of the vitest and towest classes, as well as of others, can be used as channels of communication and Sathe used as channels of communication and Sat-varion by which to reach their parents and relatives. We have done this in a measure which has averer been heard of before, and we are con-vinced that by God's blessing it can be done on a very much larger scale than anything we have

a very much larger scale than anything we have yet attempted.

I think I may say, then, that we have a right to rejoice. I think our Officers and workers to rejoice. I think our Otheres and workers have grounds heyond the common for elorising God that we have been able to accom, lish this work and to establish an organization which bids him to carry it on and to spread its influences throughout the world.

Perhaps this is not the place to do so, and yet I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration for our Local Olicers, especially in their self-denial and olicen unnoticed toil in this depart-



"Bo Not Let the Children Forget God"

ment of Salvati m activity. My comrades, your

Part, Oh, what tright be done! Oh, that I could reach and influence the minds and hearts of thousands who could I am sure, if they would. be valuable helpers in this mighty campaign! If I could. I would entreat them to come forwar and make some effort instantly for the children's well-heine

DO NOT BE CONTENT

Do not suppose that all is well with them because they are being better educated dam in days gone by. Do not be content with rejoicing that the horrors of old-lashioned schools, and the the horrors of old-lashioned schools, and the ignomines in shane and cruely which often marked them, have disappeared. Do not he de-ected because so many of the children serin happier in their play, or are better dressed, or are better fell than they were filty or sixty years ago. Do not suppose that because our advanc-ing civilization has corrected some of the hor-rors of the old cruel trades in which children toiled and moiled their way down to the grave, thing more than this world even for the children. Come and help us to win them for Christ? One and help us, I say, to save the children? Do not let them die without God while you are Do not let them do willront God withe you are waiting for them to grow up. Begin with them where God begins, at the very earliest dawn of intelligence, and point them not merely to an historical Christ, but no a living, present lesus

historical Christ, but to a Being, present Jesus who can seve them from their sites.

Do not let them been no depend men the quarrel and late one another, and late God and His laws, before they have grown to min's estate. Let us take hold of them when their hearts are tender and their minds are once to the impressions of much, and entitions what is mole and up-dishi in theat, and show them how their young lives may, even now, be laid as an acceptable effering at the seet of Him who gave His life for them.

is life for them. Do not let them learn to live by trampling for not let them learn to ave by transpare others down, and body or the matinus, so com-mon and so wide-gread in these days of compe-tition, that it does not make τ who goes under if only they can dost and (i.e.

SELFISIT NOTIONS

Do not be them here or depend upon the labor of others, or to reset the firths of other most control to the labor of others, or to reset the firths of other most cold, or to propose of those who happen by be latter off than they are. To the them the dility of work, and the elasy of houses labour, and the true beam; and happiness of self-reliance and goodness. Terch then the entempt josus Christ had for anerely "genting on" and heigh lefter off than their parents or those around thum. Show then the all and forgotten become that Samus's begands the most strength of the second that Samus's begands the consistent more in the "Alway all, the nut let them furget God. It is

very easy, alust alas! for them in do so now-adays. He is left out of the homes of so many, and left out of the schools, and left out of the and net out of the senous, and lett out of the hooks they read. Let us teach them about Gol, the great good, the only good. If only we begin some enough, they will want to know Him, and if they know Him, they will want to love Him, Let us bring them to Him.

Let us bring them to Him, Ves, that is it? We must bring them to God, We must gather them into His Kingdom. We must restore them to His family—broken up now by the devastating hattreds of evil and the ghastly plots of Hell. We must gather them to

God! If you can help us, do! If you can come and give us your own service, Oh, do! If you can give us a little money to not up the buildings for them, where they may meet and feel at home and he blessed, please do, and God will crown your act with His blessing.

IV. Witnessing and Overcoming

(Continued from Page 7)

of the allegation that we claimed what was called sinless perfection-by which was inferred an imaginary condition of freedom from all infirmity, sorrow, or mistake. Our people vere sneeringly called 'Perfectionists,' and their beautiful testimonies to the work of the Holy Spirit in their lives, 'blasphemous and false.'

THE "DUNGHILL RELIGION"

"This glorious Truth was also met by those who taught an imputed righteousness. Falten man, they said, cannot; though redeemed and justified by Christ's death, be made free from sin-He is corrupt, and corrupt he must remain. But God has arranged to cover over this corruption with the robe of Christ's rightcourness! So that although inwardly full of sin he shall appear to the Father clothed with Holiness! The dear General, in a scathing exposure of this awful teaching, once called it 'the dunghill religion'—2 religion of covering over instead of cleansing; of hiding-up of sin instead of washing it away and g all things new.

"But the Army was secured in its proclamation

of Pull Salvation by teaching it more and more. explaining it in the meetings, writing in our paners concerning it, as well as by the continued testimone of those who walked with God in white and triumphed over temptation. If you asked me whether this opposition injured us in asked the whether this opposition inflicted us in any way, I should say that weak souls here and there were discouraged and gave up the pursuit of Holiness, while certain of the Officers were at least depressed or lost confidence in God's power

"But we were enabled to press on, and from our empaign a number of efforts have arisen-Holiness Conferences and Conventions, Higher Life and Forward Movements. And while ner-Life and Forward Mocements. And white per-haps many of the Christian friends who have been stirred in desire by the leaching of the Army have not gone hill lengths with us, and others, alas! have given up after starting out to seek a lile of liberty, there can be no question but that an immense impetus has been imparted to the spiritual aspirations and realizations of the Christian world as a whole.

STAND AGAINST STRANGE DOCTRINE

"There is only one other difficulty which my time permits me to touch on now. I have in mind the stem stand we were compelled to make against the rémaining forces of that strangé doc-

trine of Calvin's-that in the eternal wisdom of God some men have been elected for eternal Sal-vation and some elected for eternal damnation? There are whole populations who have for gen-erations been subject to this teaching, and there is no doubt that very many of these who have given themselves to Christ hut lor some queer notion that they have not been numbered amongst the elect.

STOOD LIKE A ROCK

STOOD LIKE A ROCK

"Thank God that the Army, in spite of difficulties and losses, has stood like a rock by the grand conception that the Atoment of Christoparalis for every man, woman, and child who will avail for every man, woman, and child who will avail for the spite of the control of of the cont His holy Name!"

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTER QUMMANY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTER
Mr. and Mrs. McArley, who lived in a
Nous Bottle, toway, declined to go to Differ
a couldn't have been a considered to the control of the control of the country of the count

CHAPTER VIII.

S the meeting continued Boh became more cinharrassed and A became more embarrassed and nucomfortable, and wished he had remained at home that eventur, it seemed that it had been convened for his special benefit; that the message was for him and him alone; he was the guilty party. He had never been true to himself. He was, yes, he was sure of it, disobedient to God, and consequently, as the Centeln con, and consequently, as the Content declared, a sinner. A wonderar, like Cain, from the presence of God. He was in a precedious position, he felt. it —felt he was lost—lost eternally. "Yo shall all likewise perish," concluded the Captoin. "Let us proy!" With few exceptions every head was bowed and Bob's was muong the number.

PARDON FOR ALL

"There is mercy in Jesus,
There is mercy in Jesus,
There is purdon for all who will come to
the Oland."

sweetly sang the Captain's assistant, and the inward voice, which had hounted Bob the previous evening ond throughout the night, made beelf heard more emphatically than ever. Mercy still, mercy still!

The levitetion was also, for those who wished to make their peace with God, to go forward and kneel at the impromptu Mercy Seet which consisted of a row of chairs, and to near to God in the name of Christ to pordoo them. Quils a number accepted the invitation, some of them being hig, errong men who had been deenly wrought upon by the Holy Spirit. If wea ee easy matter for them to take the step in view of their companions. but they "obtained bein of God" and inevitably, with few exceptions, re-ceived what they sought after.

The mind of Bob was passing

through a veritable brainstorm. He knew whot he should do, yet dere not.
He continued to less forward in the attitude of prayer, one moment almost decided to rush out of the meeting, but on ottompting to do so, felf chein-ed to his seat. While in this stote a hand was laid on his shoulder and a gruff but kindly voice seld. 'Ood wants you, my hoy; contess and forseke your sin, give yourself into His keeping for all time; elevalty will then be all right us for as you ere concerned. Don't get seared about whether you will be able to go right through; God has promised nover to leave or foreske us. Decide now, or it may be forever too

LOCK OF DEED CONCERN

Turning his head elightly, Bob saw 1 miling over him, with a look of deep on hie face, the big man fre Victoria. There wes great yearning in

his whole demeanour. "You are young yet and the world and its attractions ore just heginning to cast their snell over you, to lure you on. Take a tip from an old deep-dyed slaner, breek away willing the Spirit of God etrives away willo the Spirit or God errives with you. Give in, sabmil, I're tasted the so-called sweets, but as the Bible says, they are only gell and worm-wood in the end. Perhaps you think there's no hope. There's mercy still for thee."

WENT TO THE EDONT

As he spoke the lost words Bob . throbbed with the words, "Mercy still,

"Now is the accepted time, to-day is the day of Selvation," quoted the big need at the side. But could stood it an num at his side. Bob could stand it no longer, ay histog from his seat he made his way intriedly, almost bindly, to the front, followed by Rodger Hankin.

The way of Salvation was made ploin to him. Kneeling there of the Mercy Seat he poured out his soul, end determined by the Grace of God to forsoke his sine, and leaning upon the promise of God that He would turn no slovere seeking soil empty nway, entered lote the blessed knowledge of sins forgiven, and received the assurance within himself that the trensection was done, that his name was now written in the Lamb's Book of Life.

There was great rejoicing among the little "conquering based" as they sathered round the group of converts and exported liters to trust God and all would be wall

ver during the seventeen years of his life could Boh remember being so words "Morey still," a portion of Scrip-ture which 'Rodger had repeated to him as he gripped his hand and bade him good-night, was uppermost in his mlod—"Feor thou not, for I am with thee." As he proceeded alone to his home he folt at peace with the whole world, and it seemed to him that he now moved in an entirely different

COULD NOT UNDERSTAND

Although his parents were gind to leers of his decision, they did not manifest may greet interest, for al-though good living, and in a general sensa, Christian people, neither had experienced any great radicel change in their hearts and lives on becoming connected with the Church of which they were members. Thus they found it difficult to understand Bob's out-and-out and definite stend for God, and why he should went to link lilmsolf up with the Salvation Army when his came was already on the Church roll and he a prominent member of the

Hawayer at the weeks and months went by his people, in tect, all who knew him, noted a marked change in him. He disassociated himself from nim. He disassonited himself from the company of all his hid and more or less evil companions, and it became very apparent that his life's object was to do the will of God and to he fi bresing to his follow-men. It was not the author's intection in the first place to write at such length regarding the

also metanoos surrounding the nanver sion of Robert McArtley, but ou second thought he felt led to do so, for, after teklog into consideration all the ex--lang into committee he had been an whose life's story is herewith recorded, and they were meny and remerkable, there was no experience so remark-

of that too much stress connot he laid on this fact, and although he



"Would Pray in Sams Quiet Stict".

returned to the noths of sin and dascended to the very depths of infamy through lack of trust in God and being through mak of trust in don and being overcome by the powers of darkness, yet that moment, the moment of his first regeneration, stands out pre-omittoni, and was, is, and always will

omitioni, and was, is, and olways will be to him, the most vivid moment of his life.

The great wonder to Bob wes why he did not resiles the importence of spiritual things before, and why God's plen of Selvettion and His love to e dying world had not oppealed to him until eew. Thee he got to understand that God had revealed Himself to him that God had revealed Himeelt to him and that the reason He had done so was because he (Bob) led compiled with the conditions that God declared with the condilioes their God declered markind should comply with. Thus its aprirtual eyes had been opened, he had caught a glimpse of the eternal, the great mind and purpose of God concernics him had in a meesure been laid hare ond he became possessed with an operwheiming desire to do Hie entire will.

ANXIOUS FOR OTHERS

From the moment of his conversion he become most actions regarding the piritual condition of those around, him, particularly his old compenions.
Oftentimes while working with his fether and the rest of the mea getting out timhar he would go away slone during the noon hom to some quiet apot to the wood, and pray that God would seve his chums and workmates. would seve his church and workmates. A considerable time clapsed before the minister became respective of the histories of the considerable time and the considerable the considerable of the considerable of

Oct. 25, 1919

ARAGRAPHETTES

PERSONAL AND NEWSY

CANADA WEST

For Bolders were invested at Drum's Few Bolders were invested by the affect and the most and the second for the affect and the

CANADA EAST

The Commissioner met the Teronte orps Cadets on Wadnesday, October 5th, the Council Chamber at the Temple.

suggrating a series of lectures to be yen during the winter months. The in-

But Boh would tell state of the control of the cont

spoodble for his development is surrespects. He was given opportunite to take part in the public meeting and life cluring was not only as attrice tion but a mount of blessing (To be continued)

OLD SONG EXCHANGE

YOU NEVER CAN TELL
Tune: You never can tell 1d.
Hony flugers and sede faces.
Platiny tell you're near the test:
But with more of those death lances.
Many must be driven test.

Cherus
You haver can bell when the death belt
1 of lines, bell when you and all
You mover can bell when you ad all
Cast both poor soul in the sin-cleaner
Foundatio.
Come und get sarred and happy be.

The pale white horse will overtake 7%.
You cen't except. Boath knows per

tf your sile are antergiven, You will have yourself to bland.

Every day we see Death's respir Sluwing down both young and oil; The rich and twor can find no laws in the grave so dark and cold.

rime and place will cease to know yet. Men and place will cease to know yet. Men and things will loss away. You are only lace to-day.

—Sent by Lieut -Colonel Addis, Chief.

You are only their o'round dide, ChangSont by Lieut a build a dide, ChangThrife hours before Considerable
Addia what new sours he had conconnection with the said change
Commentor with things are said, and
will arreat people's attention, sends tantop then, and make than these, and
they then the said and the contraction of the said and the conconnection. He said at the constantial control of the said and the
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New Leader For Canada West

COMMISSIONER AND MRS. EADIE APPOINTED

CANADA WEST

The Chief Secratary researchy paid a price with the Gastacton and Edmention, by Swinder Control of the Chief Secratary to the Chief Secratary of the Secratary of the Chief Secratary of the Chief Secratary of the WE ARE PLEASED to be able to announce that the General has appointed Commissioner Fast: War PLASED to be sole to announce that the General new appointed Commissioner Eadie to succeed Commissioner Sowton in the command of the Salvation Army Forces in Canada West. Although we are not informed yet of the exact date

Canada West. Although we are not informed yet of the exact date be and Mrs. Endie will arrive in Canada, a cable from International Headquarters states that it will be shortly.

For the past seven years the Commissioner has been in command in South Africa, previously he was Chief Secretary for the British Field, and the long and varied career he and Mrs. Endie, have had an Salvation Army Officers include early service in this country and in the United States. Next week we shall print this rountry and in the late of their careers, and a character sketch.

lars of their careers, and a character sketch.

Right wave we are sure we may assure both that their welcome
to Canada in their new position will be of the heartiest, both in word
and deed, and that they will find their Officers and Solidiers ready to
co-operate with them to the utmost of their capacity in all branches of the Salvation War

Trickey have been appointed Oivisional Carpe Castet Guardians for the city of Drock Avanue [Taronts). File new 60,1 formula. A laif report of this masting will appear in our next issue.

If a laif report of this masting will appear in our next issue.

If a laif report of this masting will appear in our next issue.

In this masting will appear in our next issue.

If a laif will a laif armitive to the completed for a new Hell at 8 milities to the completed for a new Hell at 8 milities to the completed for a new Hell at 8 milities to the completed for a new Hell at 8 milities to the completed for a new Hell at 8 milities to the completed for a new Hell at 8 milities to the completed for a new Hell at 8 milities to the complete for a new Hell at 8 milities and the complete for a new Hell at 8 milities and the complete for a new Hell at 8 milities and the complete for a new Hell at 8 milities and the complete for a new Hell at 8 milities and the complete for a new Hell at 8 milities and the complete for a new Hell at 8 milities and the complete

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framps Challed to give better accomspecial to give better accomspecial to give better accomspecial to complete the framps of
framps Challed to the first fullers,
felder sich is the detectory will be insommend of this appeals meeting.
SHET-Captain Larson (Divisional Young
Stephy Secretary of Baskatchewa Divicind was present at the farewall meetfacility for the statement of
facility for the
facility for the
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facility for
facil meeting being conducted by Mejor and Mrs. Wallan.
Livet.-Colonial Otway conducted meeding of Gagtain John Kerr (Finelon Fish) and Emelan Livet. Hamilton Fish and Emelan Livet. Hamilton Fish and Emelan Livet. Colonial and Mrs. Chandler state Kington for the week-end, Oct. Tith-12th. They had good meetings, with claracter fishers of the the componing of the compo ogs of Commissioner and Mrs. Sowten. Ensign Kelbar, who has charge of the Social South of the Social Social Social History on Will stortly proceed arcover, where one will smallst Com-ardent Sond, Captain Forrest (Celgray) as been appointed to take charge of the ell orders, and will shortly proceed "becover, where ohe will assist Commandarful Bond, Capitain Ferrest (Celgary) as been applied to take charge of the York in Mosos Jaw. Mrs. Capitain Ainelle, wha has been all-y far some months, passed away on anary, October 18th, at Victoria. Durabjets sympathic po out to the Capitain of his little daughtar, Eunits

of Inspection to Montreal, Queece, or. Jahn, and Hallizx. Mrs. Lieut.-Colonal Adby (wife of the Mrs. Lipst.-Colonal Adby (wife of the bleasing at such Gorps. the visited over prevential Commender of Newfoundishod) recently visited Trends. To a "War Cry" Primary Department, and in the meetings made by the Salvation Army in the stand Dominion, and the Instructive will send to control of the Colon of

Lisut-Colonal Miller will conduct the wedding screeney of electr Exists Create, to a description of the interest with create to the colonial coloni

end Lisear Street, having had times of biosaing at each Corps. She visited over

Thernhill Industriel Ferm last Sueday.
Major Crishton visited New Clasgow or
Friday, Oct. 10th, all the Officers of
Pictou County being present at the

Pietou County being present et the meeting.

Commandant end Mrs. McElbiney lad the meetings at Earlacourt on Sunday last. There were eight seekers.

Ötten-Captain Byere conducted inmestings at Mimico on Sunday last and

nestings at mimics on Sunday fast and leven man professed conversion, Adjutant and Mrs. Sperks (Territoris)

Adjusant and Mrs. Operica (Territorial Headquerters) welcomed a beby bay on Friday, October 18th. The Terenic Temple Sand, accompanied by Adjusant Owen and Commandant Sizebourn, Welsted Nes 3, Andrews, Millitary Hospital on Teseday, Oct. 14th, and rendered a Bright musical programmes, Mrs. 8tsW-Capitaln Knight (Terento Divisional Hadquarters) is ever week-And the second of the second o

the Corps named below: Tomple, Brige. end Mrs. Jennings; Parliament Street, Commandant and Mrs. Blackburn; East Toronto, Engles and Mrs. Voil: Yoskylli

Commandent Sheard conducted the Hervest Fostival moetings at Moncton on Saturdey-Sunday, Gct. 4th-5th. He was assisted by Adjustent Hurd. One sout

assisted by Addusent Hurd. One seast sought parkn.

*Adjuant Hergrova (Heilfar I.) Open seast sought parkn.

*Adjuant Hergrova (Heilfar I.) Open seast sought parkn.

*Adjuant Hergrova (Heilfar I.) Open seast sought season in the season seas

NEXT WEEK Look out for en account of the final ferswell of Commissioner and Mrs. 8ow-ton from Winnipeg, mealing of Toronto Corps Cadete eddressed by Commissioner Richerds, e big batch of Raports from Corps, and other important motter hold ever on account of the special nature of this week's issue.

-Why a Jubilee Campaign

(Continued from Page 4)

the pulpit, the useless ceremonials. Thank sod that we were able to do it! Only think if a were still bound by those chains! Our libity was not obtained without losses and

to were still boung on without losses and rich, but we got free. It was the same with the phrazeology lich was in use. Instead of the formal, under language of religious ancients, the amy brought in the living language of the sy, and experiences and exhortations, both soken and written, came to be clothed in the common people instead of in and written, came to be clothed in the sague of the common people instead of in a direction of an educated few. Not less raking was the change of method brought with the presentation of religion. What a immense loose-him-and-let-him-go kind of the state. ing this represented as compared with the old-blooded, antiqueted business then preva-al Little by little, the external trappings pat religion was supposed to require were supposed and the Army stood forth unfettered.

What a striking illustration of this freedom What a striking illustration of this freedom e have in our music! The idee of using the test music-hall tunes, and the common street nea, had never heretofore entered anybody a ligious head! The most they had got to as Wesley's dictum that all music belongs to

God and the devil has no right to the best of it! But to take the most fetching chorus present day, more or less, so that I think I can safely challenge ony reader of The War from the nigger troupe round the street corner and turn the words on to Salvation Yet imagine what this has meant to the Sal vation Army; how in every part of the world we have harnessed those wonderfully eatching reclodies to our glorious message, and given to the Truth new wings which 'The Old Hundredths' and Gregorion chante—besuti-

provided. These, of course, are mostly matters "These, of course, are mostly matters offecting the inward movement and spirit in the old days," observed the General. "There were also outward obstructions, as I have said before, but here wa sen proved again that the thing which was most opposed to the Army often became its greatest help. To instance but one—islander.
"In those early days we were accused of various things. Then it turned out that these wicked fictions had become the vehicle of the widest multileits. No notation, for instance.

ful as many of them are, never could have

the widest publicity. No printing, for instance, no processions, no preachments could possibly have had the same wide-spread effect upon the people, so far as making them aware of the Army's existence was concerned, which ious story of 'creeping for Jesus' pro-

This same kind of thing has gooe on to the

Cry to enter into any compony, in any port of the world, and announce boldly, 'I believe in the Salvation Army!' without finding an inm. the Salvanon Army; without muting an in-stent division amongst those present—some taking one side, some the other. Why? Be-cause the Army is the living subject." The General "pulled himself up" with a

perceptible effort, to conclude on the hota upon which he hed started: "Now, I say that I want to praise God for

Now, I say that I want to praise God for all this. I want every Salvationist to take off his cop ond go down before his God and say, Now, Lord, I thank Thee for Thy Guiding Hand that brought our little barque safely through the stormy seas of the eerly doys; for the wisdom Thou gavest to the dear old General; for the courage imparted to Catherine Booth; and for the grace and love and nne gooth; and for the grace and love and sympathy with which Thou didst inspire those who gathered to their side. I thank Thee for all Thou hast done to make the Salvation Army the blessing which it has been to tha

And this was the General's appropriate

men":--"The Jubilee je to form a etage upon which we want to bring out the memorials of His therey and might and love to us and to all

We will search for missing persons in any part of the globe, befriend, and, as far as possible, assist anyone in difficulty Address, MAJOR W. PEACOCK, 200 Con-faderation Life Building, Winnipeg, Man, marking "Enquiry" on envelope.

marking Thoughty majority marking Thoughty majority major

MANSON, DONALD (357). About 60 years old. Stotlemason, Presumed to be in Toronto. Native of Catthucschire, Scotlend.

Hodbisson, Joseph (400). Age 40
genrs. Medium height, fair complexion.
Hodbisson, Joseph (400). Age 40
genrs. Medium height, fair complexion.
Hodbisson, Manager and Hodbisson (400).
Robitson, Millian (400). Fair complexion.
Robitson, Willian (400). Fair complexion works on railway. Lant head of all Drumbeller, Albertus.

Drumneller, Alberta.

LARSEN, OLAF (373), Member of 188th Buttallon, C.E.F. Biruck off the strength al Whadleek, July 4th, 1916. Provious to collational was farming near Bailbeford, Suskalchewitt.

HARRIS, CHARLES (424). Disappeared rom 193 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, ignerator 15th, 1919. Age 39. EDWARDS, HARRY (415). Last heard of at \$19 Fort Street, Victoria, U.C. EDWARDS, BARKEY, 4415. Lant beard
XATES, WILLAM and LAZIES 259.
Were in Middlenner Boute of BirmingAnnual Market of BirmingPETRISEN, 04E PETER (252). Dana
charter for the College of BirmingPETRISEN, 04E PETER (252). Dana
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MACHY, PHANK (479). Les horard of
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the College of BirmingMACHY, PHANK (479). Les horard
of the College of BirmingMACHY, ATTEMITS WILSON (232).
HARVEY, ATTEMITS WILSON (232).
HARVEY, ATTEMITS WILSON (232).
The Physical College of Birmingcare. The physical College of Birmingder, The Physic

April last.

PEARITE, FREDERICK JOHN 213).

Native of Birmingham. Last heard of in
1912 from Montreal. Stated be was then
returning to Winniper. Jeweller by occupation. Information to his interest. patton. Information to his interest.
KRISTOPPER, MUNKHAUGEN, alias
Al Christ Nison (43). Norwegian. Was
in British Columbia for some time. Stated,
he intended tuking up land in Alberta.
SHEMENS, C. P. (339). Presumed to be
in Winnies.

th Windleer.

HICE, JAMES NICHOLAS (252), Disappeared from Port Arthur in July. Was in cumber of CAMES (254), Canadian Age 45, Libertor Light interface of Disappeared Free Light Conditions of the Camera of the Ca

might for to bush work.

FERGUSON, JAMES (369). Age 46,

Parmer. List heard of in Becok. Ann.

HURLEY, ERNERFER (90). Highpenred from Winnings on September, 1919.

GLOVEN, MISS. WILLIAM (ALICE)

1233. Discopenred from Winnings Senton

Toronto. Age 25. May have some to

Replies to the following should be sent Selvation Army, Albert Street, Toronio; merked "inquiry" on the envelops.

MIIS. EDITH OHRNBRIO (12163), Cauge 10 Chainde in 1997. Load heard of the Goods, in 1996. Relatives in Finland FRED WHARTON WILLIS (12173), Age 22. helpit 5 ft. 10 in., dark provided lair, eyes, and moustache. May be work-ing in Nowicert Ottache black work.

Ing in Northern Omtario; bush work.

ERNEST GBBS (12190). Aso 22, height
\$ ft., hark hete, brown eyes. Returned
solider-oxyes wanded of his present
MRS. WILLIAM GLOVER (1214).

MRS. WILLIAM GLOVER (1214).

MISS. WILLIAM GLOVER (1214).

MISS. WILLIAM GLOVER (1214).

MISS. WILLIAM GLOVER (1214).

for news.

ALBBUT ENNEST SUTHERLAND
(2187). Ase 47, 5 ft, 9 in, sajlow coninetion, dark hair, blue eyes. Wife is
anxious for news.

WARREN, ELSIE and MAUD (1268).
Ages 15 and 18 years. Lell hone on September 15th. Mother is Hamilton naxious

for news.

WALTER JOHN PERRY (1989). Are
30, blue eyes, dark hair, light complexion.
Last heard of in Haliffax. Sister in Newfoundland anxious for news.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS [19169]. Last
heard of living in Prince Edward Island.
Brother in South Africa anxious for news. JOHN BERT WEBB (12068). Age 25, height 5 ft, 10 in., fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, laborer. Wife anxious for

MRS. MARY CLARK, nes Mary McDer-mot (1218), Scotch, age 43, about 6 ft. 2 (1218), Scotch, age 43, about 6 ft. 2 (1218), Scotch, age 43, about 6 ft. 2 (1218), Scotch, about 6 ft. 2 (1218), Scotch, about 6 ft. 2 (1218), Scotch 6 f

Looking For You A Glad Welcome Home!

THE SALVATION ARMY OFFERS TO EVERY RETURNING SOLDIER THE HEARTIEST OF WELCOMES

Hostels where comfortable lodging and good food may be ained at reasonable prices have been opened at many places.

All Salvationists, many of them returned men themselves, will delighted to serve the home-comers or their relatives in any wav.

Come to the Meetings at the Army Hall, and join in thanking God for victory, peace, and a safe return!

SONGS OF SALVATION

Salvation Army Hostels

WINNIPEG-Logan Avenue East, near Main Street VANCOLIVER-Gore Avenue (Naval and Military)

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TORONTO-Corner King and Church Streets

CHATHAM. Ontario-210 King Street West HAMILTON-King and Charles Streets HALIFAX-788 Barrington Street

ARE OPEN TO ALL SERVICE MEN

ACTIVE OR RETURNED-IN OR OUT OF UNIFORM

USE OF REST, CORRESPONDENCE, and LOUNGE ROOMS FREE BEDS, MEALS, and REFRESHMENTS at REASONABLE RATES

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PORT ARTHUR-219 Pearl Street

CALGARY-214 Ninth Avenue East

FORT WILLIAM-210 Simpson Street

KINGSTON-King and Clarence Streets LONDON-York and Clarence Streets ST. JOHN, N.B.—Prince William Street

QUEBEC-16 Palace Hill ...

TURN TO JESUS Tune: Spanish chant. 90.

Weary souls who wander wide Weary souls who wander wade From the only source of bliss, Turn to Jesus crucified, Fly to those dear wounds of Hisl Sink into the purple flood; Rise into the life of God.

Oh, believe the record true, God to you His Son hath given! God to you ris son nate green.
Ye may now be happy, too.
Find on earth the life of Heaven!
Live the life of Heaven above, All the life of glorious love.

THE OPEN FOUNTAIN Time: Oh, wash me now, 12.

Time: Oh, wasti me now, 12.
Within my heart, O Lord, fulfil
The purpose of Thy death and
pain,
That all may know Thou livest

stilt.
In blood-washed hearts to tule and reign.

Chorus The fountain now is open wide, etc. O Lord, I gaze upon Thy face, That suffering face so marred for

me, Touched by the wonders of Thy My heart in love goes out to Thee.

WELCOME FOR SINNERS Times: Evan. 31: Manchester. 47:

Song Book .100. Come, every soul, by sin oppressed,
There's mercy with the Lord;
And He will surely give you rest,
By trusting in His word.

Oh! Jesus, my Saviour, will wel-come sinners home, Sinners, don't delay!

For Jesus shed His precious Blood, Rich blessings to bestow; Plunge now into the crimson flood That washes white as snow.

THINE ALONE

Tunes-Innocents, 83; Jesus, Lover of my sout, 84; Song Book, 782. of my soul, 84; Song Book, 78
Jesus, all-atoning Lamb,
Thine, and only Thine, I am;
Take my body, spirit, soul;
Only Thou possess the whole.

Thou my one thing needful be; Let me ever cleave to Thee; Let me choose the lietter part; Let me give Thee all my heart.

Nothing else can I require; Love fills up my whole desire; All Thy other gifts remove, Still Thou givest me all in love.

COMING EVENT

COLONEL TURNER

COLONEL TURNER

(Chief Secretary)

Calgary—Sun. Mon., Oct. 26.77

(Young People's Gatheries).

Edmonton—Tues., Oct. 21.18.

Vancouver—Fri.-Sat., Oct. 11.18. vember 1. Victoria—Sun-Mon. 23.

Mrs. Brigadier Potter-Calery, Thur.-Tues., Oct. 23 to 23; Vas-couver, Sat.-Sat., Nov. I to Nov L

Major E. Sims-Calgary, Sat-Sm. Mon., Oct. 25-26-27; Vancoum Fri., 31; Victoria, Sat-Sun. Nov. 1-2-3.

Major Peacock—Calgary, Sat. Jan Oct. 25-27; Edmonton, Tus. 25-Vancouver, Fri.-Sat., 31-Nor. L. Victoria, Sun.-Mon., 23; Vas. couver, Tucs.-Wed. 45; Calpin, Fri.-Sun., 7-9.

Fri.-Sun, 7-9.
Commandant Carroll—Grand Paisic, Sat.-Sun., Oct. 25.5; LidSaskattoon, Mon., 27; Spirk Roy,
Tues., 28; Water Hole, Web. 2.
Peace River, Thurs-Mon. 3.
Nov. 3; Edmonton II, Web.
Fri., 5-7; Edmonton II, Sat.-Res.
8-11; Edmonton II, Web.Fri.
12-14.

WORTH REMEMBERING

Why are we for tere main after things that gratify the man of the lindy? This is what the beasts do, I is there, then, no farence between them and all? Prayer abone is not sufficial in the line of Holines. What proyetcaches you you must teach drain, and your payer has tought you like the mices it teacher you to know any of the lines of Holines. What proyetcaches you for heart the mices in teacher you to know the lines in teacher you to know the lines in teacher you to know that the lines in the

pour actions that day for the her of God, in Christ, with Christ, bill by Christ. "Do all to the glory of God." Once or twice in the day of God." stated hours, renew this solemans, solution. At night, review the day

solution. At night, review he by and thank God. Little by little God teacher he soul, enlarging and expanding he knowledge of Himself according he knowledge of Himself according he the measure of the gifts He desgri to bestuw upon it. That is byf some very small and humble scalbecome so large and wise in sprant things.

TO HELP THE ARMY

Friends who desire to help the Arm will obtain the fullest particular size its general work or any breach is vis-sibly are specially interested by apply to the local Corps' Officer, or, is his use

to the local Corps Office, as is blessed of Gased East and Nerricealist, Commissioner Richards, Sabratis Theorem (1998) and the local Commissioner Richards, Sabratis Theorem (2006) and West to Commission (2006) and West to Sabratis (2006) and West

OCEAN TRAVEL

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101 Oueen Victoria St., London, E.C.

WILLIAM BOOTH Founder BRAMWELL ROOTH, General

Canada West Headquarters: Confederation Life Bldg., Winning

No. 1.829 Price Pine Cont. TORONTO, NOVEMBER 1, 1919

William Endie, Commissioner,



COMMISSIONER AND MRS. EADIE

The Newly Appointed Leaders of the Canada West Territory (SEETPAGE THREE)